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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 10 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

11
 12 IN RE MARATHON DIGITAL HOLDINGS,
 13 INC. DERIVATIVE LITIGATION

14
 15 Lead Case No. 2:23-cv-01055-RFB-BNW

16 **SECOND VERIFIED CONSOLIDATED AMENDED SHAREHOLDER DERIVATIVE**
 17 **COMPLAINT**

18 Plaintiffs Steve Hood, Gary Konigsberg, and Dennis Jaffee (“Plaintiffs”), by Plaintiffs’
 19 undersigned attorneys, derivatively and on behalf of Nominal Defendant Marathon Digital Holdings, Inc.
 20 (“Marathon” or the “Company”), file this Second Verified Consolidated Amended Shareholder Derivative
 21 Complaint against individual defendants Frederick G. Thiel (“Thiel”), Merrick Okamoto (“Okamoto”),
 22 Simeon Salzman (“Salzman”), Hugh J. Gallagher (“Gallagher”), Georges Antoun (“Antoun”), Kevin A.
 23 DeNuccio (“DeNuccio”), Sarita James (“James”), Jay Leupp (“Leupp”), Said Ouissal (“Ouissal”), and
 24 Doug Mellinger (“Mellinger”) (collectively, the “Individual Defendants” and together with Marathon, the
 25 “Defendants”) for breaches of their fiduciary duties as directors and officers of Marathon, unjust
 26 enrichment, waste of corporate assets, and violations of Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of
 27

1 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). As for Plaintiffs’ complaint against the Individual Defendants, Plaintiffs
2 allege the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs’ own acts, and
3 information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation conducted by and
4 through Plaintiffs’ attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of the Defendants’ public
5 documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants, United States Securities and
6 Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press releases published by and regarding Marathon,
7 legal filings, news reports, securities analysts’ reports and advisories about the Company, and information
8 readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiffs believe that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the
9 allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

10

NATURE OF THE ACTION

11 1. This is a shareholder derivative action filed derivatively on behalf of Marathon that seeks
12 to remedy wrongdoing committed by the Company’s current and former directors and/or officers from
13 May 10, 2021, through February 23, 2023 (the “Relevant Period”).

14 2. Marathon is a bitcoin digital mining company incorporated in Nevada that maintains
15 offices in Fort Lauderdale, Florida and Irvine, California.

16 3. The Company began in 2010 under the name “Verve Ventures, Inc.” On December 7, 2011,
17 the Company changed its name to the “American Strategic Minerals Corporation” and entered the uranium
18 and vanadium exploration business. In June 2012, the Company parted ways with the minerals business
19 model and shifted to real estate investments in Southern California. By October of that year, the Company
20 transitioned again and tried its hand with intellectual property (“IP”) licensing by changing its name to
21 “Marathon Patent Group, Inc.”

22 4. Beginning in 2017, the Company found its current business model when it purchased
23 digital asset mining machines and established a data center in Canada to mine digital assets. Three years
24 later, the Company ended operations in Canada, relocated all mining rigs from Canada to the United
25

1 States, and began mining bitcoin across the United States. On March 1, 2021, the Company changed its
2 name to Marathon. Marathon centered its business on mining bitcoin and ancillary opportunities within
3 the bitcoin industry.

4 5. During the Relevant Period, Marathon focused on mining digital assets with a special
5 emphasis on the blockchain ecosystem and bitcoin.

6 6. Throughout the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants repeatedly and consistently
7 obfuscated the truth to investors about Marathon's business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, the
8 Individual Defendants kept hidden the Company's true revenue figures from investors while
9 simultaneously claiming that materially misstated, publicly reported revenues were accurate by promoting
10 an image of Marathon that differed from reality. Such falsities were included in the Company's proxy
11 solicitations filed with the SEC during the Relevant Period, one of which solicited and received
12 shareholder approval to amend a lucrative incentive plan that materially benefited the Individual
13 Defendants, among others, at the Company, based on false pretenses, including Marathon's actual
14 financial performance and standing. Indeed, several Individual Defendants, including a majority of the
15 current members of Marathon's Board of Directors ("Board") received significant benefits by way of this
16 incentive plan, which would not have been approved but-for shareholder approval. As outlined below,
17 these material interests were meaningful in light of their amounts and the time and manner in which they
18 were made, rendering a majority of the Board incapable of considering a demand with disinterestedness,
19 among other reasons.

20 7. During the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants concealed the existence of these
21 control failures from the investing public, instead affirmatively representing throughout the Relevant
22 Period that the Company maintained effective disclosure controls and internal controls over its financial
23 reporting. At the same time, they accepted undue compensation in the form of lofty incentive awards

1 which would not have otherwise been accessible to them—and, which they may have been forced to remit
 2 had the underlying issues come to light at a sooner time.

3 8. The Company's improperly reported financial statements would ultimately cause
 4 Marathon to restate almost two years of its financial statements, resulting in significant losses for the
 5 Company. The Restatement (defined below) was the result of improper accounting methods in violation
 6 of GAAP standards, and Defendants' failures to adhere to the Financial Accounting Standards Board's
 7 Accounting Standards Codification rules.

8 9. Specifically, the Company failed to properly valuate the impairment of Marathon's digital
 9 holdings and failed to account for the Company's Bitcoin holdings by utilizing an improper mode of
 10 measurement, deviating from the proper protocols found within the Intangible Assets definition that
 11 should have been followed.

12 10. Despite improperly accounting for the Company's Bitcoin holdings, Marathon continued
 13 to paint a false sense of confidence and sufficient controls by stating the following disclosures throughout
 14 the Relevant Period in multiple SEC filings, stating in relevant part:

15 Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control
 16 over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange
 17 Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our
 18 internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-
 19 Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404"). Our internal control over financial reporting is a
 20 process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial
 21 reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting
 22 principles generally accepted in the United States. Management assessed the effectiveness
 23 of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2021. In making this
 24 assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations
 25 of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the
 26 2013 COSO framework. ***Based on this assessment, management concluded that our***
disclosure controls and procedures were effective.¹

27 11. As discussed further herein, the Individual Defendants each knew or were in a position to
 28 know of proper accounting standards for intangible assets like cryptocurrency, which topic was outlined

¹ All emphasis added unless otherwise noted.

1 in Marathon's SEC filings, including annual reports signed by the Individual Defendants. These filings
 2 acknowledged the rules for impairment measurement, maintained that management was familiar with the
 3 landscape pertaining to such rules, and noted the importance of compliance with the Financial Accounting
 4 Standards Board (the "FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). Despite this, the Individual
 5 Defendants chose to apply arbitrary accounting practices that deviated from industry norms, exposing the
 6 company to regulatory scrutiny and necessitating the restatement of financial reports.
 7

8 12. The executives also misclassified Marathon as an "agent" rather than a "principal" for its
 9 MaraPool operations and related revenues, contradicting ASC 606.² By March 1, 2022, the company had
 10 disclosed a delay in filing its annual report due to audit issues related to its revenues, among other things,
 11 signaling to all Individual Defendants that something was amiss.

12 13. Defendants Thiel, Okamoto, Salzman, and Gallagher, in their executive roles, had direct
 13 oversight over Marathon's accounting and were highly qualified professionals familiar with financial
 14 standards. Their knowledge of and proximity to Marathon's accounting operations, paired with widely
 15 available examples of how other companies, like Tesla and MicroStrategy, reported impairment for
 16 cryptocurrencies, made the risks of non-compliance and Marathon's practices clear.

17 14. Audit Committee members Leupp, James, Ouissal, and Antoun bore explicit responsibility
 18 for overseeing financial disclosures and internal controls, as detailed in the Audit Committee charter
 19 discussed herein. Through their committee roles and interactions with external auditors like Marcum LLP,
 20 they would have been aware of Marathon's deviations from standard accounting practices yet took no
 21 action to mitigate or investigate until it was too late.

22 15. Board members DeNuccio and Mellinger were similarly positioned to detect issues through
 23 their risk oversight responsibilities and reports from management and the Audit Committee. Given their
 24

27 28 ² ASC 606-20-66-37 states, "[a]n entity is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before
 that good or service is transferred to a customer."

1 roles, they should have questioned the integrity of Marathon's digital asset accounting, given the turbulent
2 nature of such issue, which specifically related to Marathon's primary operations and assets.

3 16. Even if these roles and responsibilities did not make the accounting failures obvious on
4 their faces, Marathon's public disclosures—particularly its March 1, 2022, Form 12b-25 and March 10,
5 2022, Form 10-K—highlighted internal control weaknesses which remained unresolved and open ended
6 for years, deliberately leaving the Company exposed. These included deficiencies in revenue recognition
7 and digital asset reporting, as confirmed by Marcum LLP in an adverse opinion the first year Marathon's
8 internal controls were audited (2021)—and onwards, as the Restatement (defined below) would later
9 reveal.

10 17. Further, Marcum LLP acknowledged in an October 2022 article how impairment reporting
11 rules were required to be applied, albeit potential changes to the application of the same, and in 2022, the
12 SEC issued Staff Comments to Marathon that significantly impacted its future disclosure practices—
13 though the public did not become aware of this until 2023.

14 18. Despite the slew of red flags that should have prompted action from the Individual
15 Defendants, and corrective disclosure, the truth did not emerge until February 28, 2023, when Marathon
16 “announc[ed] . . . that it ha[d] cancelled its webcast and conference call for the fourth quarter and fiscal
17 year 2022, initially scheduled for today, February 28, 2023, at 4:30 p.m. Eastern time, and [would]
18 postpone the publication of its corresponding financial results.”

19 19. On the same day, Marathon filed a Form 8-K with the SEC that acknowledged the
20 Company was in receipt of a letter from the SEC pertaining to accounting issues in Marathon's prior
21 financial statements.

22 20. The Form 8-K stated that Marathon would need to restate its financial statements. The
23 Company filed a notification of inability to timely file its annual report the same day. Within the Form 8-
24 K, the Company revealed specifically, in relevant part, that:
25

1 [*The Company's Audit Committee of the Board of Directors . . . concluded that due to*
 2 *certain accounting errors . . . the previously issued audited consolidated financial*
 3 *statements contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year*
 4 *ended December 31, 2021 and . . . financial statements for the interim periods in 2022 and*
 5 *2021 . . . should no longer be relied upon. Similarly, related earnings releases and other*
 6 *financial communications for these periods should no longer be relied upon.* The
 7 Company intends to correct the errors and will be restating the Impacted Financial
 8 Statements

9
 10 21. On this news, the price of the Company's stock dropped from \$7.10 per share at the close
 11 of trading on February 28, 2023, the prior trading day, to \$6.51 per share at the close of trading on March
 12 1, 2023, representing a loss in value of 8.31%, or \$0.59 per share.
 13

14 22. On March 16, 2023, Marathon filed its annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year
 15 ended December 31, 2022, which included a restatement of, *inter alia*, the Company's reported Revenue
 16 Recognition, Impairment of Digital Assets, NYDIG Digital Assets Fund, III, LP, and other adjustments,
 17 including adjustments to income tax reports (the "Restatement"). The Restatement also included restated
 18 consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021, related consolidated statements of operations, and
 19 consolidated statements of cash flows for the same year; restated unaudited condensed consolidated
 20 financial statements for the interim periods in 2022 and 2021 as reported in Marathon's quarterly reports
 21 filed on Forms 10-Q for the fiscal periods ended March, 31, 2021 and 2022, June 30, 2021 and 2022, and
 22 September 2021 and 2022; and an amended management's discussion and analysis of financial condition
 23 and results of operations related to the year ended December 31, 2021.
 24

25 23. The Restatement admitted that the Company identified additional material weaknesses in
 26 its internal controls over financial reporting during its review of the above-mentioned financial statements
 27 and admitted that Marathon still had unresolved SEC Staff Comments from 2022.
 28

29 24. During the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties by
 30 personally making and/or causing the Company to make a series of materially false and misleading
 31 statements regarding the Company's business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, the Individual
 32 Defendants willfully or recklessly made and/or caused the Company to make false and misleading
 33

1 statements that failed to disclose, *inter alia*, that: (1) the Company materially misstated its revenue, cost
 2 of revenue, and other financial information in its 2021 and 2022 SEC filings; (2) the Company
 3 continuously downplayed its serious problems with internal controls; (3) because of this, Marathon would
 4 face scrutiny by the SEC, need to restate several financial statements, and was reasonably likely to suffer
 5 significant damage, including reputational harm; and (4) Defendants were improperly interested in
 6 increasing their future compensation by seeking shareholder approval of the Company’s 2018 Equity
 7 Incentive Plan (the “Incentive Plan”). As a result of the foregoing, the Company’s public statements were
 8 materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

10 25. Moreover, one of the Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties by engaging in
 11 a lucrative insider sale of Company common stock at artificially inflated prices, obtaining proceeds of
 12 over \$3 million.

13 26. The Company has been substantially damaged as a result of the Individual Defendants’
 14 knowing or highly reckless breaches of fiduciary duty and other misconduct.

16 27. In light of the Individual Defendants’ misconduct, which has subjected the Company, its
 17 former Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), its former Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), its current CEO,
 18 and its current CFO to being named as defendants in a federal securities fraud class action lawsuit pending
 19 in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada (the “Securities Class Action”), the need to
 20 undertake internal investigations, the need to implement adequate internal controls over its financial
 21 reporting, the losses from the waste of corporate assets, and the losses due to the unjust enrichment of the
 22 Individual Defendants who were improperly over-compensated by the Company and/or who benefitted
 23 from the wrongdoing alleged herein, the Company will have to expend many millions of dollars.

25 28. In light of the breaches of fiduciary duty engaged in by the Individual Defendants, most of
 26 whom are the Company’s current directors, the Company directors’ receipt of material benefits due to the
 27 approval of the Incentive Plan, their collective engagement in fraud, the substantial likelihood of the
 28

1 directors' liability in this derivative action, the substantial likelihood of the CEO's, CFO's, and
 2 Company's liability in the Securities Class Action, their being beholden to each other, their longstanding
 3 business and personal relationships with each other, and of their not being disinterested or independent
 4 directors, a majority of the Board cannot consider a demand to commence litigation against themselves
 5 on behalf of the Company with the requisite level of disinterestedness and independence.
 6

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7
 8 29. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Plaintiffs'
 9 claims raise a federal question under Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78n(a)(1) and Rule
 10 14a-9 of the Exchange Act, 17 C.F.R. § 240.14a-9.
 11

12 30. Plaintiffs' claims also raise a federal question pertaining to the claims made in the
 13 Securities Class Action based on violations of the Exchange Act.
 14

15 31. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims pursuant to 28
 16 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
 17

18 32. This derivative action is not a collusive action to confer jurisdiction on a court of the United
 19 States that it would not otherwise have.
 20

21 33. Venue is proper in this District because Marathon is incorporated in this District. In
 22 addition, a substantial portion of the transactions and wrongs complained of herein occurred in this
 23 District, the Defendants have conducted business in this District, and Defendants' actions have had an
 24 effect in this District.
 25

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

26 34. Plaintiff Hood is a current shareholder of Marathon. Plaintiff Hood has continuously held
 27 Marathon common stock since November 11, 2021.
 28

35. Plaintiff Konigsberg is a current shareholder of Marathon. Plaintiff Konigsberg has continuously held Marathon common stock since December 31, 2021.

36. Plaintiff Jaffee is a current shareholder of Marathon. Plaintiff Jaffee has continuously held Marathon common stock since February 18, 2021.

Nominal Defendant Marathon

37. Marathon is a Nevada corporation with its principal executive offices at 101 NE 3rd Avenue, Suite 1200, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301. Marathon's shares trade on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol "MARA."

Defendant Thiel

38. Defendant Thiel has served as the Company’s CEO since April 26, 2021, and as its Chairperson of the Board since January 1, 2022. Before serving as CEO, Defendant Thiel served as a Company director since April 24, 2018. According to the Company’s Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on April 29, 2024 (the “2024 Proxy Statement”), as of March 31, 2024, Defendant Thiel beneficially owned 962,159 shares of the Company’s common stock. Given that the price per share of the Company’s common stock at the close of trading on March 28, 2024 was \$22.58, Defendant Thiel owned over \$21.7 million worth of Marathon stock as of that date.

39. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 (“Fiscal Year 2023”), Defendant Thiel received \$36,116,620 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$800,000 in salary, \$1,800,000 in cash bonus awards, \$33,506,720 in restricted stock unit (“RSU”) awards, and \$9,900 in all other compensation. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (“Fiscal Year 2022”), Defendant Thiel received \$7,109,432 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$677,749 in salary, \$562,500 in cash bonus awards, and \$5,869,183 in RSU awards. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (“Fiscal Year 2021”), Defendant Thiel received \$18,022,335 in total compensation from the

1 Company. This included \$339,734 in salary, \$500,000 in cash bonus awards, and \$17,182,601 in RSU
 2 awards.

3 40. The Company's 2024 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Thiel:

4 ***Fred Thiel – Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Board (Class I Director)***
 5 Mr. Thiel has served as our Chief Executive Officer since April 2021, and has served on
 6 our Board since April 2018. Mr. Thiel was the chairman of Sprocket, Inc. from June 2017
 7 through 2020, a blockchain/cryptocurrency technology and financial services company
 8 whose mission is to reduce the risk and friction of cryptocurrency trading across
 9 marketplaces, regions and exchanges by establishing a federation of exchanges that
 10 together create a single aggregated global trading marketplace with large scale liquidity,
 11 rapid execution, minimal counter-party risk, and price transparency. From January 2013
 12 until November 2015, Mr. Thiel served as a director of Local Corporation, which was a
 13 Nasdaq-listed entity (Nasdaq: LOCM) which was a leader in on-line local search and
 14 digital media, mobile search monetization and programmatic retargeting markets. He
 15 served as chairman of the board of LOCAL from January 2014 to November 2015 and as
 16 its chief executive officer from May 2014 to November 2015. Mr. Thiel has been the
 17 chairman of the board and chief advisor to Thiel Advisors, Inc. since 2012. Thiel Advisors,
 18 Inc. is a boutique advisory firm providing private equity and venture capital firms, as well
 19 as public and private company boards of director, with deep technology industry operating
 20 expertise and strategic advisory services. Mr. Thiel studied economics at the Stockholm
 21 School of Economics. Our Board believes Mr. Thiel is qualified to serve as a member of
 22 our Board because of his extensive leadership, blockchain, and cryptocurrency experience.

23 **Defendant Okamoto**

24 41. Defendant Okamoto served as the Company's CEO from December 2017 until his
 25 retirement on April 26, 2021. He began as a Company director on August 11, 2017, and later became the
 26 Executive Chairman on February 28, 2018. He resigned as Executive Chairman on December 31, 2021.
 27 According to the 2021 Proxy Statement, as of June 14, 2021, Defendant Okamoto beneficially owned
 28 4,163,859 shares of the Company's common stock, constituting 4.19% of the total outstanding stock as of
 that date. Given that the price per share of the Company's common stock at the close of trading on June
 14, 2021 was \$29.94, Defendant Okamoto owned approximately \$124.6 million worth of Marathon stock
 as of that date.

29 42. For the Fiscal Year 2021, Defendant Okamoto received \$143,781,988 in total
 30 compensation from the Company. This included \$371,315 in salary and \$143,410,673 in stock awards.

1 Further, on October 12, 2022, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with Defendant Okamoto,
 2 concerning a dispute settlement over certain restricted stock unit awards, whereby the Company agreed to
 3 pay Defendant Okamoto \$24 million.

4 43. During the period when the Company materially misstated information to the investing
 5 public to keep the stock price inflated, and before the scheme was exposed, Defendant Okamoto made the
 6 following sale of company stock at artificially inflated prices:

Date	Shares Sold	Avg. Price Per Share	Proceeds
December 28, 2021	83,333	\$37.02	\$3,084,987

7 Thus, in total, before the fraud was exposed, he sold 83,333 shares of Company common stock at
 8 artificially inflated prices on inside information, for which he received approximately \$3 million. His
 9 insider sale, made with knowledge of material nonpublic information before the material misstatements
 10 and omissions were exposed, demonstrates his motive in facilitating and participating in the scheme.

11 44. The 2021 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Okamoto:

12 Mr. Merrick D. Okamoto, age 60, serves as the President at Viking Asset Management
 13 which he co-founded in 2002. Mr. Okamoto is responsible for research, due diligence, and
 14 structuring potential investment opportunities. He has been instrumental in providing
 15 capital to over 200 private and public companies. He is also responsible for the firm's
 16 trading operations. Prior to Viking, Mr. Okamoto co-founded TradePortal.com, Inc. in
 17 1999 and served as its President until 2001. He was instrumental in developing the
 18 proprietary Trade Matrix software platform offered by TradePortal Securities. Mr.
 19 Okamoto's negotiations were key in selling a minority stake in TradePortal.com Inc. to
 20 Thomson Financial. Prior to that, he held Vice President positions with Shearson Lehman
 21 Brothers, Prudential Securities, and Paine Webber.

22 **Defendant Salzman**

23 45. Defendant Salzman served as the Company's Chief Accounting Officer from March 31,
 24 2022, until November 2022. Previously, he served as CFO from October 19, 2020, until March 31, 2022.
 25 According to the Marathon's Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on September 12, 2022 (the "2022 Proxy
 26 Statement"), Defendant Salzman beneficially owned 84,366 shares of the Company's common stock.
 27

1 Given that the price per share of the Company's common stock at the close of trading on September 12,
 2 2022 was \$14.43, Defendant Salzman owned over \$1.2 million worth of Marathon stock as of that date.
 3

4 46. According to the Company's Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on June 23, 2023 (the "2023
 5 Proxy Statement"), for Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant Salzman received \$1,176,292 in total compensation
 6 from the Company. This included \$257,292 in salary, \$137,500 in bonus awards, and \$781,500 in stock
 7 awards. For the Fiscal Year 2021, Defendant Salzman received \$1,452,427 in total compensation from
 8 the Company. This included \$249,004 in salary, \$250,000 in bonus awards, and \$953,423 in stock awards.

9 47. The Company's 2022 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Salzman:

10 Mr. Simeon Salzman was named to our newly created Chief Accounting Officer Position
 11 on March 31, 2022. He served as the Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President of
 12 the Las Vegas Monorail Company, a private non-profit 501c(4) entity, since July 2018.
 13 The Las Vegas Monorail Company operates a driverless monorail transit system that
 14 carries approximately 4,600,000 passengers annually over a 3.9 mile elevated track. There
 15 Mr. Salzman was responsible for overseeing all financial functions including audit,
 16 treasury and corporate finance. In addition, he was responsible for internal control
 17 compliance and management strategy.

18 Prior to the Las Vegas Monorail Company and from May 2015 to July 2018, Mr. Salzman
 19 served as the Chief Financial Officer for Wendoh Media and Corner Bar Management for
 20 over three years. Wendoh Media operated a weekly publication, a video editing entity, and
 21 a digital advertising entity. Corner Bar Management operates four different bars and
 22 restaurants in Downtown Las Vegas. Using his previous experience as the Corporate
 23 Controller for various managed nightlife, lounges and restaurants at the most prestigious
 24 Resort & Casinos on the Las Vegas Strip, Mr. Salzman was able to parlay his skill set
 25 revitalizing the various food and beverage establishments operated by Corner Bar
 26 Management in Downtown Las Vegas. Through enhanced analytical reviews, budgeting,
 27 internal control implementation and reducing overhead, Mr. Salzman was able to save over
 \$1.4 million in aggregate costs and generate EBITDA of over 25% for eight consecutive
 quarters.

28 Mr. Salzman previously served as the Vice President of Programs and Secretary on the
 29 Board of Director's for Financial Executives International (FEI). Financial Executives
 30 International connects senior-level financial executives by defining the profession,
 31 exchanging ideas about best practices, educating members and others while working with
 32 the government to improve the general economy. He also currently serves as the Treasurer
 33 on the Board of Directors of his local neighborhood HOA. Mr. Salzman holds a Bachelor
 34 of Science in Accounting and a Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice & Criminology from
 35 the University of Maryland, College Park. He is a Certified Public Accountant.

1 **Defendant Gallagher**

2 48. Defendant Gallagher served as the Company's CFO from March 31, 2022, until his
3 resignation on May 12, 2023.

4 49. For the Fiscal Year 2023, Defendant Gallagher received \$991,939 in total compensation
5 from the Company. This included \$197,894 in salary and \$794,045 in all other compensation. For the
6 Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant Gallagher received \$4,797,517 in total compensation from the Company.
7 This included \$337,829 in salary, \$267,188 in cash bonus awards, and \$4,192,500 in RSU awards.³

8 50. The Company's 2022 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Gallagher:

9
10 Mr. Gallagher is a seasoned C-level executive and board member who brings to Marathon
11 over 30 years of experience in capital markets, investment analysis, treasury, investor
12 relations, and financial and operational execution. Prior to joining Marathon, Mr. Gallagher
13 held several senior positions at UGI Corporation and AmeriGas Propane, including chief
14 strategy officer - Global LPG (2021-2022); president and CEO of AmeriGas Propane
15 (2018-2021); vice president finance and CFO of AmeriGas Propane (2013-2018); treasurer
16 (2011-2014) and director of investor relations and treasury (2007-2011) at UGI
17 Corporation; director of corporate development (2004-2007); and director of financial
18 planning (2000-2004) at AmeriGas Propane. Mr. Gallagher also served in various roles of
19 increasing responsibility at both UGI and AmeriGas from 1990-2000. Mr. Gallagher holds
20 a CPA certification in the State of Pennsylvania and a bachelor of science in accounting
21 from Drexel University.

22 **Defendant Antoun**

23 51. Defendant Antoun has served as a Company director since May 20, 2021. He also serves
24 as the Chair of the Compensation Committee, as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance
25 Committee, and as a member of the Audit Committee. According to the 2024 Proxy Statement, as of
26 March 31, 2024, Defendant Antoun beneficially owned 95,890 shares of the Company's common stock.
27 Given that the price per share of the Company's common stock at the close of trading on March 28, 2024
28 was \$22.58, Defendant Antoun owned \$2,165,196 worth of Marathon stock as of that date.

³ Defendant Gallagher's 2021 compensation is not listed in Marathon's public filings.

1 52. For the Fiscal Year 2023, Defendant Antoun received \$1,255,000 in total compensation
 2 from the Company. This included \$155,000 in fees earned or paid in cash, and \$1,100,000 in RSU awards.
 3 For the Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant Antoun received \$404,527 in total compensation from the Company.
 4 This included \$138,750 in fees earned, and \$265,777 in stock awards. For the Fiscal Year 2021, Defendant
 5 Antoun received \$625,504 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$27,198 in fees
 6 earned, and \$598,306 in stock awards.
 7

8 53. The Company's 2024 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Antoun:

9 ***Georges Antoun – Class II Director***

10 Mr. Antoun has served as a member of our Board since May 2021. Mr. Antoun brings with
 11 him over 30 years of operational and technical experience, having served in various
 12 leadership positions at several global technology companies, including as a member of the
 13 board of directors of two publicly traded companies: Ruckus Wireless, Inc. and Violin
 14 Memory, Inc. He currently serves as the chief commercial officer of First Solar where he
 15 was chief operating officer before being appointed as president, U.S. in July 2015. Prior to
 16 joining First Solar, Mr. Antoun served as a venture partner at Technology Crossover
 17 Ventures ("TCV"), a private equity and venture firm, which he joined in July 2011. Before
 18 joining TCV, he was the head of product area IP & broadband networks for Ericsson. Mr.
 19 Antoun joined Ericsson in 2007, when Ericsson acquired Redback Networks, a
 20 telecommunications equipment company, where Mr. Antoun served as the senior vice
 21 president of worldwide sales & operations. After the acquisition, Mr. Antoun was promoted
 22 to chief executive officer of the Redback Networks subsidiary. Prior to Redback Networks,
 23 Mr. Antoun spent five years at Cisco Systems, where he served as vice president of
 24 worldwide systems engineering and field marketing, vice president of worldwide optical
 25 operations, and vice president of carrier sales. Prior to Cisco, he was the director of systems
 26 engineering at Newbridge Networks, a data and voice networking company. Mr. Antoun
 27 started his career as a member of the technical staff at NYNEX (now Verizon
 28 Communications), where he was part of the company's science and technology division.
 29 Mr. Antoun holds a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering from the University of
 30 Louisiana at Lafayette and a master's in information systems engineering from the
 31 Polytechnic Institute of New York University.

32 Our Board believes Mr. Antoun is qualified to serve as a member of our Board because of
 33 his longstanding technical and operational expertise with global technology companies.
 34

Defendant DeNuccio

35 54. Defendant DeNuccio served as a Company director from January 19, 2021 until September
 36 1, 2024. DeNuccio served as a member of the Compensation Committee and as a member of the
 37 Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. According to the 2024 Proxy Statement, as of March
 38

1 31, 2024, Defendant DeNuccio beneficially owned 238,087 shares of the Company's common stock.
 2 Given that the price per share of the Company's common stock at the close of trading on March 28, 2024
 3 was \$22.58, Defendant DeNuccio owned \$5,376,004 worth of Marathon stock as of that date.

4 55. For the Fiscal Year 2023, Defendant DeNuccio received \$1,195,000 in total compensation
 5 from the Company. This included \$95,000 in fees earned or paid in cash and \$1,100,000 in RSU awards.
 6 For the Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant DeNuccio received \$342,235 in total compensation from the
 7 Company. This included \$76,458 in fees earned and \$265,777 in stock awards. For the Fiscal Year 2021,
 8 Defendant DeNuccio received \$759,572 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$56,250
 9 in fees earned and \$703,322 in stock awards.

10 56. The Company's 2024 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant DeNuccio:

11 ***Kevin DeNuccio – Class I Director***

12 Mr. DeNuccio has served as a member of our Board since January 2019. Mr. DeNuccio
 13 currently serves on the board of directors of Juniper Networks Inc. (NYSE: JNPR), since
 14 2014. Mr. DeNuccio is the founder and general partner of Wild West Capital LLC since
 15 2012, where he focuses on angel investments, primarily with software-as-a-service start
 16 ups. Mr. DeNuccio served on the board of directors of Calix, Inc. (NYSE: CALX, from
 17 2012 to May 2022. From February 2014 to April 2017, he served as president and chief
 18 executive officer of Violin Memory, a flash based storage array solutions company. From
 19 May 2017 to October 2019, Mr. DeNuccio served as executive chairman of SevOne, Inc.,
 20 a digital infrastructure management software company. He has more than 25 years of
 21 experience as a chief executive, global sales leader, public and private board member, and
 22 more than a dozen angel investments, managing and growing leading technology
 23 businesses. He served in senior executive positions with Verizon, Cisco Systems, Ericsson,
 24 Redback Networks, Wang Laboratories and Unisys Corporation. Mr. DeNuccio holds a
 25 Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Finance, from Northeastern University,
 26 and a Master of Business Administration from Columbia Business School.

27 Our Board believes Mr. DeNuccio is qualified to serve as a member of our Board because
 28 of his long-standing public company, finance, and "high tech" experience.

29 **Defendant James**

30 57. Defendant James served as a Company director from August 6, 2021, until July 2024. She
 31 served as a member of the Audit Committee and as the chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance
 32 Committee. She also served as a member of the Compensation Committee for Fiscal Year 2023.

1 According to the 2024 Proxy Statement, as of March 31, 2024, Defendant James beneficially owned
 2 62,446 shares of the Company's common stock. Given that the price per share of the Company's common
 3 stock at the close of trading on March 28, 2024 was \$22.58, Defendant James owned \$1,410,030 worth
 4 of Marathon stock as of that date.

5 58. For the Fiscal Year 2023, Defendant James received \$1,230,000 in total compensation from
 6 the Company. This included \$130,000 in fees earned or paid in cash and \$1,100,000 in RSU awards. For
 7 the Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant James received \$373,069 in total compensation from the Company. This
 8 included \$107,292 in fees earned and \$265,777 in stock awards. For the Fiscal Year 2021, Defendant
 9 James received \$535,487 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$9,194 in fees earned
 10 and \$526,293 in stock awards.

12 59. The Company's 2023 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant James:
 13
 14 Sarita James has been the Chief Executive Officer of Embark since 2014, responsible for
 15 management of the company with a focus on growth. Prior to Embark, she held executive
 16 roles at Citigroup, including Chief Operating Officer of Citi Ventures. She has experience
 17 building software at Microsoft Corporation where she received two patents and advising
 18 technology companies as a consultant at McKinsey & Company. Ms. James has a passion
 19 for education and the public sector. Under the Obama administration, she served as a White
 20 House Fellow and Acting Branch Chief of the Small Business Administration's Microloan
 program. During Mayor Bloomberg's second term, she ran the Strategy and Policy division
 for New York City Economic Development Corporation. She received a B.A. in Computer
 Science from Harvard College and her M.B.A. from Oxford University's Said Business
 School. The Company believes Ms. James is well suited to serve as a director due to her
 deep expertise in software and technology.

Defendant Leupp

21 60. Defendant Leupp has served as a Company director since May 20, 2021. He also serves
 22 as the Chair of the Audit Committee, as a member of the Compensation Committee, and as a member of
 23 the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. According to the 2024 Proxy Statement, as of
 24 March 31, 2024, Defendant Leupp beneficially owned 124,869 shares of the Company's common stock.
 25 Given that the price per share of the Company's common stock at the close of trading on March 28, 2024
 26 was \$22.58, Defendant Leupp owned \$2,819,542 worth of Marathon stock as of that date.

1 61. For the Fiscal Year 2023, Defendant Leupp received \$1,255,000 in total compensation
 2 from the Company. This included \$155,000 in fees earned or paid in cash and \$1,100,000 in RSU awards.
 3 For the Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant Leupp received \$404,527 in total compensation from the Company.
 4 This included \$138,750 in fees earned and \$265,777 in stock awards. For the Fiscal Year 2021, Defendant
 5 Leupp received \$625,504 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$27,198 in fees earned
 6 and \$598,306 in stock awards.
 7

8 62. The Company's 2023 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Leupp:

9 ***Jay Leupp – Class II Director***

10 Mr. Leupp has served as a member of our Board since May 2021. Mr. Leupp has served on
 the board of directors at Apartment Investment and Management Co (NYSE: AIV), a
 diversified real estate company primarily focused on value add and opportunistic
 investments targeting the U.S. multifamily sector, since December 2020. He also currently
 serves on the board of directors of Healthcare Realty Trust Incorporated (NYSE: HR) and
 G.W. Williams Co. Mr. Leupp also serves as the managing partner and senior portfolio
 manager of Terra Firma Asset Management, LLC ("Terra Firma"), a private equity firm.
 Prior to co-founding Terra Firma in 2020, Mr. Leupp served as a managing director in
 various roles at Lazard Asset Management, from 2011 to June 2020, Grubb & Ellis Alesco
 Global Advisors, from 2006 to 2011, Royal Bank of Canada Capital Markets, from 2002
 to 2006 and Robertson Stephens & Company, from 1994 to 2002. During his career, he has
 also held positions at The Staubach Company, from 1991 to 1994, Trammell Crow
 Company, from 1989 to 1991, and KPMG Peat Marwick, from 1985 to 1987. Mr. Leupp
 is also a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and
 serves on the boards of both non-profit and corporate organizations. Mr. Leupp holds a
 Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Santa Clara University, and a Master
 of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

20 Our Board believes Mr. Leupp is qualified to serve as a member of our Board because of
 his extensive audit and finance expertise.
 21

22 **Defendant Ouissal**

23 63. Defendant Ouissal served as a Company director from August 6, 2021, until September 1,
 24 2024. He served as a member of the Audit Committee, served as a member of the Nominating and
 25 Corporate Governance Committee during the Relevant Period, and served as a member of the
 26 Compensation Committee during the Relevant Period. According to the 2024 Proxy Statement, as of
 27 March 31, 2024, Defendant Ouissal beneficially owned 41,375 shares of the Company's common stock.
 28

Given that the price per share of the Company's common stock at the close of trading on March 28, 2024 was \$22.58, Defendant Ouissal owned \$934,247 worth of Marathon stock as of that date.

64. For the Fiscal Year 2023, Defendant Ouissal received \$1,210,000 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$110,000 in fees earned or paid in cash and \$1,100,000 in RSU awards. For the Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant Ouissal received \$385,777 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$120,000 in fees earned and \$265,777 in stock awards. For the Fiscal Year 2021, Defendant Ouissal received \$535,487 in total compensation from the Company. This included \$9,194 in fees earned and \$526,293 in stock awards.

65. The Company's 2024 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Ouissal:

Said Ouissal – Class I Director

Mr. Ouissal has served as a member of our Board since August 2021. Mr. Ouissal has been the founder and chief executive officer of Zededa since 2016, a next-generation edge software infrastructure start-up for which he raised \$28.5 million of venture capital funding, defined product and built company from inception. He is a seasoned business and product executive with extensive go-to-market experience in high-growth and dynamic turn-around environments, public and private; and a visionary product management and technology leader with deep technical background in various IT/technology domains and inventor of multiple patents. Prior roles include with Violin Memory, where he was the senior vice-president of Global Field Operations, product management & business development, Juniper Networks, where he was vice-president of product management, Ericsson, where he was vice-president of strategy & global customer engagement and Redback Networks, where he was the vice-president of global systems engineering. He is the inventor of two patents in the broadband access and intellectual property networking technology area. Mr. Ouissal holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science from Saxion Hogescholen in the Netherlands.

Our Board believes Mr. Ouissal is qualified to serve as a member of our Board because of his technology background and expertise.

Defendant Mellinger

66. Defendant Mellinger has served as a Company director since March 31, 2022. He currently serves as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. According to the 2024 Proxy Statement, as of March 31, 2024, Defendant Mellinger beneficially owned 114,803 shares of the Company's common stock. Given that the price per share of the Company's common stock at the

1 close of trading on March 28, 2024 was \$22.58, Defendant Mellinger owned \$2,592,251 worth of
 2 Marathon stock as of that date.

3 67. For the Fiscal Year 2023, Defendant Mellinger received \$1,185,000 in total compensation
 4 from the Company. This included \$85,000 in fees earned or paid in cash and \$1,100,000 in RSU awards.
 5 For the Fiscal Year 2022, Defendant Mellinger received \$285,663 in total compensation from the
 6 Company. This included \$40,000 in fees earned and \$245,663 in stock awards.
 7

8 68. The Company's 2024 Proxy Statement stated the following about Defendant Mellinger:

9 ***Douglas Mellinger – Class III Director***

10 Mr. Mellinger has served as a member of our Board since March 2022. Mr. Mellinger is
 11 an active entrepreneur, philanthropist, impact investor, and board member, with extensive
 12 experience building and leading public and private companies in the technology and
 13 financial industries. Mellinger is a managing director at Clarion Capital Partners, a lower
 14 middle market private equity and structured credit asset management company, which he
 15 joined in January 2013. Mr. Mellinger currently serves on the board of directors of
 16 Campden Wealth and IPI (Institute for Private Investors), the largest global membership
 17 organization for wealthy families and their family offices; and the board of directors of
 18 International Education Corporation (IEC), one of the nation's largest career education
 19 colleges. Prior to Clarion Capital Partners, Mellinger was a partner at Palm Ventures and
 20 a managing partner at Zeno Ventures. From 2000 to September 2023, Mr. Mellinger co-
 21 founded and served on the board of directors of Foundation Source, a leading provider of
 22 outsourced services and technology for private foundations. He founded and served as the
 23 chairman and chief executive officer of Enherent Corp (Nasdaq: ENHT), a global software
 24 development and services company that was listed as an Inc. 500 company twice and was
 25 featured on Deloitte & Touche's Technology Fast 500 and Fast 50 lists. Throughout his
 26 career, Mr. Mellinger has served on the boards of numerous companies and organizations,
 27 including Edgar Online (Nasdaq: EDGR), Sequest Technologies, Producteev, Schiller
 28 International, Young Entrepreneur's Organization (YEO), and Young President's
 Organization (YPO), among others. He has also served on several advisory boards and
 boards to government agencies, universities, and non-profit organizations over the past 40
 years. Mr. Mellinger holds a Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurial Science from Syracuse
 University.

Our Board believes Mr. Mellinger is qualified to serve as a member of our Board because
 of his extensive finance experience.

FIDUCIARY DUTIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

69. By reason of their positions as officers, directors, and/or fiduciaries of Marathon and
 because of their ability to control the business and corporate affairs of Marathon, the Individual

1 Defendants owed Marathon and its shareholders fiduciary obligations of trust, loyalty, good faith, and due
2 care, and were and are required to use their utmost ability to control and manage Marathon in a fair, just,
3 honest, and equitable manner. The Individual Defendants were and are required to act in furtherance of
4 the best interests of Marathon and its shareholders so as to benefit all shareholders equally.
5

6 70. Each director and officer of the Company owes to Marathon and its shareholders the
7 fiduciary duty to exercise good faith and diligence in the administration of the Company and in the use
8 and preservation of its property and assets and the highest obligations of fair dealing.
9

10 71. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as directors
11 and officers of Marathon, were able to and did, directly and/or indirectly, exercise control over the
12 wrongful acts complained of herein.
13

14 72. To discharge their duties, the officers and directors of Marathon were required to exercise
15 reasonable and prudent supervision over the management, policies, controls, and operations of the
16 Company.
17

18 73. Each Individual Defendant, by virtue of his, her, or its position as a director and/or officer,
19 owed to the Company and to its shareholders the highest fiduciary duties of loyalty, good faith, and the
20 exercise of due care and diligence in the management and administration of the affairs of the Company,
21 as well as in the use and preservation of its property and assets. The conduct of the Individual Defendants
22 complained of herein involves a knowing and culpable violation of their obligations as directors and/or
23 officers of Marathon, the absence of good faith on their part, or a reckless disregard for their duties to the
24 Company and its shareholders that the Individual Defendants were aware or should have been aware posed
25 a risk of serious injury to the Company. The conduct of the Individual Defendants who were also officers
26 and directors of the Company has been ratified by the remaining Individual Defendants who collectively
comprised Marathon's Board at all relevant times.
27
28

1 74. As senior executive officers and directors of a publicly-traded company whose common
2 stock was registered with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act and traded on the NASDAQ, the
3 Individual Defendants had a duty to prevent and not to effect the dissemination of inaccurate and
4 untruthful information with respect to the Company's financial condition, performance, growth,
5 operations, financial statements, business, products, management, earnings, internal controls, and present
6 and future business prospects, including the dissemination of false information regarding the Company's
7 business, prospects, and operations, and had a duty to cause the Company to disclose in its regulatory
8 filings with the SEC all those facts described in this Complaint that it failed to disclose, so that the market
9 price of the Company's common stock would be based upon truthful and accurate information.

10 75. To discharge their duties, the officers and directors of Marathon were required to exercise
11 reasonable and prudent supervision over the management, policies, practices, and internal controls of the
12 Company. By virtue of such duties, the officers and directors of Marathon were required to, among other
13 things:

14 (a) ensure that the Company was operated in a diligent, honest, and prudent manner in
15 accordance with the laws and regulations of Nevada and the United States, and pursuant to Marathon's
16 own Code of Business Conduct and Ethics ("Code of Ethics");

17 (b) conduct the affairs of the Company in an efficient, business-like manner so as to
18 make it possible to provide the highest quality performance of its business, to avoid wasting the
19 Company's assets, and to maximize the value of the Company's stock;

20 (c) remain informed as to how Marathon conducted its operations, and, upon receipt of
21 notice or information of imprudent or unsound conditions or practices, to make reasonable inquiry in
22 connection therewith, and to take steps to correct such conditions or practices;

23 (d) establish and maintain systematic and accurate records and reports of the business
24 and internal affairs of Marathon and procedures for the reporting of the business and internal affairs to the
25

1 Board and to periodically investigate, or cause independent investigation to be made of, said reports and
2 records;

3 (e) maintain and implement an adequate and functioning system of internal legal,
4 financial, and management controls, such that Marathon's operations would comply with all applicable
5 laws and Marathon's financial statements and regulatory filings filed with the SEC and disseminated to
6 the public and the Company's shareholders would be accurate;

7 (f) exercise reasonable control and supervision over the public statements made by the
8 Company's officers and employees and any other reports or information that the Company was required
9 by law to disseminate;

10 (g) refrain from unduly benefiting themselves and other Company insiders at the
11 expense of the Company; and

12 (h) examine and evaluate any reports of examinations, audits, or other financial
13 information concerning the financial affairs of the Company and to make full and accurate disclosure of
14 all material facts concerning, *inter alia*, each of the subjects and duties set forth above.

15 76. Each of the Individual Defendants further owed to Marathon and the shareholders the duty
16 of loyalty requiring that each favor Marathon's interest and that of its shareholders over their own while
17 conducting the affairs of the Company and refrain from using their position, influence or knowledge of
18 the affairs of the Company to gain personal advantage.

19 77. At all times relevant hereto, the Individual Defendants were the agents of each other and
20 of Marathon and were at all times acting within the course and scope of such agency.

21 78. Because of their advisory, executive, managerial, and directorial positions with Marathon,
22 each of the Individual Defendants had access to adverse, non-public information about the Company.

79. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority, were able to and did, directly or indirectly, exercise control over the wrongful acts complained of herein, as well as the contents of the various public statements issued by Marathon.

CONSPIRACY, AIDING AND ABETTING, AND CONCERTED ACTION

80. In committing the wrongful acts alleged herein, the Individual Defendants have pursued, or joined in the pursuit of, a common course of conduct, and have acted in concert with and conspired with one another in furtherance of their wrongdoing. The Individual Defendants caused the Company to conceal the true facts as alleged herein. The Individual Defendants further aided and abetted and/or assisted each other in breaching their respective duties.

81. The purpose and effect of the conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct was, among other things, to: (i) facilitate and disguise the Individual Defendants' violations of law, including breaches of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, waste of corporate assets, and violations of the Exchange Act and (ii) conceal adverse information concerning the Company's operations, financial condition, legal compliance, future business prospects and internal controls.

82. The Individual Defendants accomplished their conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct by causing the Company purposefully or recklessly to conceal material facts, fail to correct such misrepresentations, and violate applicable laws. In furtherance of this plan, conspiracy, and course of conduct, the Individual Defendants collectively and individually took the actions set forth herein. Because the actions described herein occurred under the authority of the Board, each of the Individual Defendants who is a director of Marathon was a direct, necessary, and substantial participant in the conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct complained of herein.

83. Each of the Individual Defendants aided and abetted and rendered substantial assistance in the wrongs complained of herein. In taking such actions to substantially assist the commission of the wrongdoing complained of herein, each of the Individual Defendants acted with actual or constructive

knowledge of the primary wrongdoing, either took direct part in, or substantially assisted in the accomplishment of that wrongdoing, and was or should have been aware of his or her overall contribution to and furtherance of the wrongdoing.

At all times relevant hereto, each of the Individual Defendants was the agent of each of the other Individual Defendants and of Marathon and was at all times acting within the course and scope of such agency.

MARATHON'S CODE OF ETHICS

Code of Ethics

Marathon's Code of Ethics states that it was adopted "for directors, executive officers and employees of the Company." The Code of Ethics is specifically "intended to focus the directors, executive officers and employees on areas of ethical risk, provide guidance to directors, executive officers and employees to help them recognize and deal with ethical issues, provide mechanisms to report unethical conduct, and help foster a culture of honesty and accountability." Further, the Code of Ethics requires that "[e]ach director, executive officer, and employee must comply with the letter and spirit of [the Code of Ethics.]"

In a section titled, "Maintain Fiduciary Duties," the Code of Ethics states the following, in relevant part:

Directors and executive officers must be loyal to the Company and must act at all times in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and subordinate self-interest to the corporate and shareholder good. Directors and executive officers should never use their position to make a personal profit. Directors and executive officers must perform their duties in good faith, with sound business judgment and with the care of a prudent person.

In a section titled, "Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets," the Code of Ethics states the following:

Directors, executive officers and employees must protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, loss, misuse, carelessness and waste of assets have a direct impact on the Company's profitability. Directors, executive officers and employees must not use Company time, employees, supplies, equipment, tools, buildings or other assets for

1 personal benefit without prior authorization from the Chairman of the Audit Committee or
 2 as part of a compensation or expense reimbursement program available to all directors or
 3 executive officers.

4 88. In a section titled, “Fair Dealing,” the Code of Ethics states the following:

5 Directors, executive officers and employees shall deal fairly and directors and executive
 6 officers shall oversee fair dealing by employees and officers with the Company's directors,
 7 officers, employees, customers, suppliers and competitors. ***No one should take unfair
 advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged
 information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other unfair dealing practices.***

8 89. In a section titled, “Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations,” the Code of Ethics
 9 states the following:

10 Directors and executive officers shall comply, and oversee compliance by employees,
 11 officers and other directors, with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company,
 12 including insider-trading laws. Transactions in Company securities are to be governed by
 any Company policy relating to insider trading that may be in place.

13 90. In a section titled, “Accuracy of Records,” the Code of Ethics states the following:

14 ***The integrity, reliability and accuracy in all material respects of the Company's books,
 records and financial statements is fundamental to the Company's continued and future
 business success.*** No director, executive officer or employee may cause the Company to
 15 enter into a transaction with the intent to document or record it in a deceptive or unlawful
 manner. In addition, no director, executive officer, or employee may create any false or
 16 artificial documentation or book entry for any transaction entered into by the Company.
 Similarly, executive officers and employees who have responsibility for accounting and
 17 financial reporting matters have a responsibility to accurately record all funds, assets and
 18 transactions on the Company's books and records.

20 91. In a section titled, “Quality of Public Disclosures,” the Code of Ethics provides the
 21 following:

22 The Company is committed to providing its shareholders with information about its
 23 financial condition and results of operations as required by the securities laws of the United
 24 States. It is the Company's policy that the reports and documents it files with or submits to
 25 the Securities and Exchange Commission, and its earnings releases and similar public
 26 communications made by the Company, include fair, timely and understandable disclosure.
 Executive officers and employees who are responsible for these filings and disclosures,
 27 including the Company's principal executive, financial and accounting officers, must use
 reasonable judgment and perform their responsibilities honestly, ethically and objectively
 28 in order to ensure that this disclosure policy is fulfilled. ***The Company's senior
 management is primarily responsible for monitoring the Company's public disclosure.***

1 92. In a section titled, “Failure to Comply; Compliance Procedures,” the Code of Ethics states
 2 the following:

3 A failure by any director or executive officer to comply with the laws or regulations
 4 governing the Company's business, this Code or any other Company policy or requirement
 5 may result in disciplinary action, and, if warranted, legal proceedings.

6 **The Insider Trading Policy**

7 93. Marathon's Insider Trading Policy states that “[i]llegal insider trading occurs when a
 8 person buys or sells a security when in possession of inside information in violation of a duty of trust or
 9 confidence,” and that “Marathon has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (“Policy”) to assist the Company
 10 in preventing illegal insider trading and to avoid even the appearance of improper conduct on the part of
 11 any director, officer, employee or contractor of the Company.”

12 94. In a section titled, “Scope and Applicability,” the Insider Trading Policy defines “Covered
 13 Persons” by stating the following, in relevant part:

14 **Covered Persons.** *This Policy applies to each member of the Board and to all directors, officers*, employees and, where appropriate in the Company's determination, contractors, within all of Marathon's operations. All persons covered by this Policy are referred to as “Covered Persons.”

15 95. Under the heading “Prohibited Activities,” the Company states the following, in relevant
 16 part:

17 **Prohibitions.** . . . [T]he following shall apply to all transactions in Company securities:

18 5.1.1. No Covered Person may purchase, sell, transfer or effectuate any other transaction
 19 in Company securities while in possession of inside information concerning the
 20 Company or its securities. This prohibition includes sales of shares received upon
 21 exercise of stock options or warrants, upon vesting of restricted stock, or upon
 22 settlement of restricted stock units.

23 96. Also under “Prohibited Activities,” the Insider Trading Policy sets certain parameters to
 24 its listed “Prohibitions” stating the following, in relevant part:

25 **Exceptions to Prohibited Activities.** Prohibitions in trading securities under this Policy
 26 do not include:

- 1 5.2.2. The exercise of vested stock options or warrants, either on a “*cash for stock*” or
 2 “*stock for stock*” basis, where no Company stock is sold (by the Covered Person,
 3 the Company or otherwise) to fund the option or warrant exercise. However, while
 4 vested stock options and warrants are not prevented from being exercised under
 5 this Policy, ***the sale of any stock acquired upon such exercise is subject to this***
 6 ***Policy.***

7 Audit Committee Charter

8 97. Marathon’s Audit Committee Charter states that the Audit Committee’s purpose is to
 9 “provide assistance to the Board of Directors in fulfilling their responsibility to the shareholders, potential
 10 shareholders and investment community relating to corporate accounting, reporting practices of the
 11 Corporation, the quality and integrity of the financial reports of the Corporation and the Corporation’s
 12 compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.”

13 98. In a section titled, “Responsibilities,” the Audit Committee is charged with, *inter alia*, the
 14 following responsibilities:

- 15 • Serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Corporation's financial
 16 reporting process and internal control system and complaints or concerns relating
 thereto.
- 17 • To recommend, for shareholder approval, the independent auditor to examine the
 18 Corporation's accounts, controls and financial statements. The Committee shall
 19 have the sole authority and responsibility to select, evaluate and if necessary replace
 20 the independent auditor. The Committee shall have the sole authority to approve all
 21 audit engagement fees and terms and the Committee, or a member of the
 Committee, must pre-approve any non-audit service provided to the Corporation
 by the Corporation's independent auditor.
- 22 • Meet with the independent auditors and financial management of the Corporation
 23 to review the scope of the proposed audit for the current year and the audit
 procedures to be utilized, and at the conclusion thereof review such audit, including
 any comments or recommendations of the independent auditors.
- 24 • Obtain and review at least annually, a formal written report from the independent
 25 auditor setting forth its internal quality-control procedures; material issues raised
 26 in the prior five years by its internal quality-control reviews and their resolution.

- 1 • Review and appraise the audit efforts of independent auditors of the Corporation
2 and, where appropriate, recommend the replacement of the independent
3 accountants.
- 4 • Consider and approve, if appropriate, major changes to the Corporation's
5 accounting principles and practices as suggested by the independent auditors or
6 management.
- 7 • Establish regular and separate systems of reporting to the Committee by
8 management and the independent auditors regarding any significant judgments
9 made in management's preparation of the financial statements and the view of each
10 as to appropriateness of such judgments and additional items as required under the
11 Sarbanes-Oxley Act including critical accounting policies.
- 12 • Review with the independent auditors and financial accounting personnel, the
13 adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls of the
14 Corporation, and elicit any recommendations for the improvement of such internal
15 control procedures or particular areas where new or more detailed controls or
16 procedures are desirable. Particular emphasis should be given to the adequacy of
17 such internal controls to assess and manage financial risk exposure and to expose
18 any payments, transactions or procedures that might be deemed illegal or otherwise
19 improper.
- 20 • Review the financial statements contained in the annual report and quarterly report
21 to shareholders with management and the independent auditors to determine that
22 the independent auditors are satisfied with the disclosure and content of the
23 financial statements to be presented to the shareholders. Any changes in accounting
24 principles should be reviewed.
- 25 • Review with management of the Corporation any financial information, earnings
26 press releases and earnings guidance filed with the Securities and Exchange
27 Commission or disseminated to the public, including any certification, report,
28 opinion or review rendered by the independent auditors.
- 29 • Establish procedures for receiving and treating complaints received by the
30 Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing
31 matters, and the confidential anonymous submission by employees of concerns
32 regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

99. In violation of the Code of Ethics, the Insider Trading Policy, and the Audit Committee

Charter, the Individual Defendants conducted little, if any, oversight of the Company's scheme to issue
materially false and misleading statements to the public and to facilitate and disguise the Individual
Defendants' violations of law, including breaches of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, waste of corporate

assets, and violations of the Exchange Act. Moreover, at least one of the Individual Defendants violated the Insider Trading Policy by engaging in insider trading. Also, in violation of the Code of Ethics, the Individual Defendants failed to maintain the accuracy of Company records and reports, comply with laws and regulations, conduct business in an honest and ethical manner, and properly report violations of the Code of Ethics.

INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS' MISCONDUCT

Overview of Bitcoin Mining and Trading

100. Bitcoin is a digital asset that is decentralized, or operates without a central authority, and functions within a peer-to-peer network, enabling users to exchange payments directly and without intermediaries. This method of digital transactions is accomplished through utilizing a blockchain technology form of ledger system. Such a ledger system employs cryptographic procedures to chain together databases of information stored across multiple computer platforms.

101. New bitcoins are dispersed into market circulation and are officially entered on the blockchain through Bitcoin⁴ mining. Bitcoin mining's purpose is to validate the information contained in the ledger system via computational processes. Miners—those who use hardware and software to generate cryptographic numbers that are at most equal in value to the number set by the Bitcoin network's algorithm—receive bitcoin rewards for finding solutions to problems that arise during the verification process.

102. Bitcoin rewards incentivize miners to function as auditors by conducting the first layer of Bitcoin transaction verifications. At Bitcoin's inception in 2009, a miner could have earned 50 BTC (the currency of bitcoins) for every block. However, after every four-year period, Bitcoin mining rewards are cut in half. As of April 2024, the rate of Bitcoin mining rewards was valued at 3.125 BTC per one block.

⁴ “Bitcoin” with a capital first letter will refer to the software and Bitcoin investing community at-large. “bitcoin” with a lower case first letter refers to the currency.

1 The result of this process motivates Bitcoin miners to receive as many bitcoins as possible since the supply
 2 of new coins is deteriorating. It is estimated that new bitcoins will cease to exist by 2140.

3 103. The number of computers participating to solve the hash⁵ in this peer-to-peer validation
 4 network increase with the popularity of cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin. “Hashpower” of the entire
 5 network increases as the number of participants increase trying to solve the hash (the “Mining Difficulty”
 6 or “Difficulty”).

7 104. Mining Difficulty adjusts automatically upward or downward depending on the number of
 8 participants in the mining network and their combined hashpower, and after 2,016 blocks are mined in the
 9 network. Therefore, in order for one to have a reasonable chance of receiving a mining reward, greater
 10 processing power (“Hashing power”) is required.

11 105. Due to Hashing power requirements, Bitcoin mining is now largely done on application-
 12 specific integrated circuits (“ASIC” or “ASICS”). ASICS, in the cryptocurrency sense, are integrated
 13 circuit chips optimized for a specific digital currency, such as bitcoin. Today, the Bitcoin network mining
 14 industry is largely composed of large mining firms, including Marathon. Outside of these large mining
 15 firms, “mining pools” have formed, whereby individual miners combine their hashing power to produce
 16 new bitcoin. At the beginning of the Relevant Period, as an example, Marathon reported that its “active
 17 mining fleet” included approximately 12,084 miners, all of which were ASIC machines. Marathon
 18 reported that this ASIC mining fleet generated approximately 1.29 exahashes (“EH/s”) per second.⁶

19 106. One can trade bitcoins on a digital marketplace Bitcoin exchange, which serves as an
 20 intermediary between sellers and purchasers of bitcoin. These Bitcoin exchanges operate in a similar

21 ⁵ A “hash” is a computer science term defined as a function which converts one value into another, for the
 22 purposes of securing information. Hashes are used in cryptocurrency matters to ensure that blockchain
 23 data is not altered. Hash encrypted information is validated by network participants when those
 24 participants attempt to generate a hash less than the target network. Blocks are closed by the network once
 25 a target hash is reached.

26 ⁶ One exahash equals one quintillion hashes.

manner as a traditional stock exchange. However, as they are decentralized, Bitcoin exchanges allow transaction trading without the assistance of an exchange authority.

107. In contrast to a typical stock exchange, trading hours for Bitcoin exchanges are always active. Therefore, bitcoin values are more volatile than traditional securities, and lack an “opening” or “closing” price.

Accounting Compliance Standards

108. All publicly traded U.S. companies, including Marathon, must comply with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”). GAAP are the official procedures, rules, and convention standards adopted by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “AICPA”). AICPA established three successor groups including, the Committee on Accounting Procedure, the Accounting Principles Board (the “APB”), and the FASB.

109. The FASB issued the FASB ASC which is a systematic framework used to organize and present accounting standards and principles. The SEC tasked FASB with setting accounting standards for US public companies. ASC is “the source of authoritative [GAAP] recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities.” (ASC, Topic 105, Sub-topic 10, § 5, ¶1).

110. SEC Regulation S-X (17 C.F.R. § 210.4-01(a)(1)) states that any filed financial statements not prepared in compliance with GAAP are presumed to be false and misleading. Regulation S-X extends GAAP duties to interim financial statements. However, if such disclosures would simply duplicate disclosures typically made in an annual financial statement, then such disclosures are unnecessary and are excluded from Regulation S-X compliance burdens. (17 C.F.R. § 210.10-01(a)).

111. Senior management is responsible for a company's financial reporting. The AICPA Code of Professional Conduct states, in relevant part:

The financial statements are management's responsibility. The auditor's responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Management is responsible for adopting sound accounting policies and for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure that will, among other things, record, process, summarize, and report financial data that is

consistent with management's assertions embodied in the financial statements. The entity's transactions and the related assets, liabilities, and equity are within the direct knowledge and control of management. The auditor's knowledge of these matters and internal control is limited to that acquired through the audit. Thus, the fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles is an implicit and integral part of management's responsibility.

(1 CCH AICPA Professional Standards, SAS No. 1, § 110.02 (1982)).

112. Section 13 of the Exchange Act addresses senior management responsibilities for ensuring a company's internal accounting controls, stating, in relevant part:

Every issuer which has a class of securities registered pursuant to section 781 of this title and every issuer which is required to file reports pursuant to section 78o(d) of this title shall- . . . devise and maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that- . . . transactions are recorded as necessary (I) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements

(15 U.S.C. § 77m(b)(2)(B)(ii)(I).)

Accounting Reporting Standards for Impaired Bitcoin Assets

113. Intangible Assets are defined in the FASB ASC Master Glossary as assets that lack a physical structure (not including financial assets). As Bitcoin is a form of cryptocurrency asset that falls under the intangible assets definition, Bitcoin falls under FASB ASC 350, Intangibles — Goodwill and Other. ASC 350-30-35-4 states that:

If no legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic, or other factors limit the useful life of an intangible asset to the reporting entity, the useful life of the asset shall be considered to be indefinite. The term indefinite does not mean the same as infinite or indeterminate. The useful life of an intangible asset is indefinite if that life extends beyond the foreseeable horizon—that is, there is no foreseeable limit on the period of time over which it is expected to contribute to the cash flows of the reporting entity. Such intangible assets might be airport route authorities, certain trademarks, and taxicab medallions.

114. Specifically, Bitcoin is an indefinite-term intangible asset, since there is no foreseeable horizon limit imposed on Bitcoin's useful life in which the asset may contribute cashflow to the reporting entity. Therefore, accounting and reporting that applies to crypto assets, such as Bitcoin, is much more similarly situated to that of a trademark than to that of currency, a cash equivalent or a financial instrument.

1 Importantly, crypto currencies only qualify as legal tender with the endorsement of a government. In 2018,
 2 the SEC declared through comment letters, that bitcoin (or ether) should not be regarded as cash
 3 equivalents or equity, and therefore, companies should not base such intangible assets' valuation on fair
 4 value option accounting methods.⁷

5 115. Further, indefinite-term intangible assets may not be amortized. Rather, indefinite
 6 intangible assets must at least be annually assessed for impairment and are subject to more frequent
 7 assessments if circumstances or subsequent events indicate increased impairment. An impairment is
 8 declared if the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair market value. The difference between
 9 the two figures is referred to as the "impairment loss."

10 116. Under ASC 810-10-20, fair value is defined as, "[t]he price that would be received to sell
 11 an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the
 12 measurement date."

13 117. Under ASC 820-10-35-6, "if there is a principal market for the asset or liability, the fair
 14 value measurement shall represent the price in that market (whether that price is directly observable or
 15 estimated using another valuation technique), even if the price in a different market is potentially more
 16 advantageous at the measurement date."

17 118. ASC 820-10-35-41 states that, "[a] quoted price in an active market provides the most
 18 reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever
 19 available[.]" In light of Bitcoin's fungible nature, the trading price of bitcoin reflects the most reliable
 20 evidence of fair value.

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

⁷ See, e.g., July 23, 2018 SEC comment letter to Blockchain Industries, Inc.
 (https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1084370/00000000018022481/filename1.pdf; August 21,
 2018 SEC comment letter to BTCS Inc.
 (https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1436229/00000000018026066/filename1.pdf).

1 119. Therefore, GAAP requires all companies to record an impairment any time the trading
 2 price of Bitcoin falls beneath the purchase price, as this reflects a change in circumstances indicating that
 3 the intangible asset is impaired. The record should reflect the difference between the Bitcoin's lowest
 4 trading price and its preexisting carrying value.

5 120. ASC 350-30-35-20 states that, “[s]ubsequent reversal of a previously recognized
 6 impairment loss is prohibited.” This prohibition extends even if the fair value of the intangible asset
 7 recovers during the same reporting period.

8 121. For many companies that engage in these types of intangible indefinite assets, these rules
 9 are commonsense. For instance, Tesla—widely regarded as a large bitcoin purchaser—stated the
 10 following in its annual report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, filed with the
 11 SEC on February 2, 2021:

12 We will account for digital assets as indefinite-lived intangible assets in accordance with
 13 ASC 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other. The digital assets are initially recorded at cost
 14 and are subsequently remeasured on the consolidated balance sheet at cost, net of any
 15 impairment losses incurred since acquisition. We will perform an analysis each quarter to
 16 identify impairment. *If the carrying value of the digital asset exceeds the fair value based
 17 on the lowest price quoted in the active exchanges during the period, we will recognize
 an impairment loss equal to the difference in the consolidated statement of operations.*

18 122. Another large Bitcoin development company, MicroStrategy, also acknowledged the
 19 proper Bitcoin-asset valuation GAAP requirements. Under MicroStrategy’s annual report on Form 10-K
 20 for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, filed with the SEC on February 12, 2021, the company stated,
 21 in relevant part:

22 The Company determines the fair value of its bitcoin on a nonrecurring basis in accordance
 23 with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, based on quoted (unadjusted) prices on the active
 24 exchange that the Company has determined is its principal market for bitcoin (Level 1
 25 inputs). The Company performs an analysis each quarter to identify whether events or
 26 changes in circumstances, principally decreases in the quoted (unadjusted) prices on the
 27 active exchange, indicate that it is more likely than not that any of the assets are impaired.
*In determining if an impairment has occurred, the Company considers the lowest price of
 28 one bitcoin quoted on the active exchange at any time since acquiring the specific bitcoin
 held by the Company.* If the carrying value of a bitcoin exceeds that lowest price, an
 impairment loss has occurred with respect to that bitcoin in the amount equal to the

1 difference between its carrying value and such lowest price.

2 123. Regarding what constitutes a “principal entity,” ASC 606-20-66-37 states, “[a]n entity is a
3 principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a
4 customer.”

5 124. If an entity is a principal entity, then under ASC 606-10-55-37B, the principal must follow
6 the “gross” approach and recognize revenue whenever the principal entity satisfies its performance
7 obligation. Under ASC 606-10-55-37B, revenue is calculated as the amount paid by the consumer. Any
8 amounts sent to third parties necessary for the principal entity to complete their performance obligations,
9 may be designated as an “expense.”

10 125. ASC 606-10-55-38 defines “agent” entities and instructs agents on proper accounting
11 stating, in relevant part:

12 An entity is an agent if the entity's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision
13 of the specified good or service by another party. An entity that is an agent does not control
14 the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is
15 transferred to the customer. *When (or as) an entity that is an agent satisfies a performance
16 obligation, the entity recognizes revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which
17 it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be
18 provided by the other party. An entity's fee or commission might be the net amount of
consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received
in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.*

19 Marathon’s History

20 126. Marathon is a bitcoin digital mining company incorporated in Nevada that maintains
21 offices in Fort Lauderdale, Florida and Irvine, California.

22 127. The Company began in 2010 under the name “Verve Ventures, Inc.” On December 7, 2011,
23 the Company changed its name to the “American Strategic Minerals Corporation” and entered the uranium
24 and vanadium exploration business. In June 2012, the Company changed course by dropping the minerals
25 business model and transitioned to real estate investments in Southern California. By October of that year,
26

1 the Company again shifted course and tried its hand with IP licensing by changing its name to “Marathon
 2 Patent Group, Inc.”

3 128. In 2017, the Company entered into a merger agreement with Global Bit Ventures, Inc.
 4 (“Global Bit Ventures”), purchased digital asset mining machines, and established a data center in Canada
 5 to mine digital assets. However, in June 2018, the Company revealed that its Board decided to terminate
 6 the merger agreement with Global Bit Ventures, paying them a termination fee of 750,000 shares of
 7 common stock totaling approximately \$2.85 million. Three years later, the Company ended operations in
 8 Canada, relocated all mining rigs to the United States, and began mining bitcoin across the United States.
 9 On March 1, 2021, the Company changed its name to Marathon. As of the end of December 2022,
 10 Marathon’s business operations have centered exclusively on mining bitcoin and related opportunities
 11 within the bitcoin ecosystem.

12 **Background on Marathon’s MaraPool Technology**

13 129. On March 25, 2021, Marathon announced the Company obtained an irrevocable license
 14 to use another company’s Bitcoin mining pool technology. Marathon confirmed that the Company
 15 intended on using this new technology in connection with the Company’s new Bitcoin mining pool:
 16 “MaraPool.” Marathon stated, in relevant part:

17 [MaraPool] functions as a strategic differentiator for Marathon, as it provides us with
 18 improved insight into the performance of our mining operations, the potential to further
 19 optimize our performance, and the ability to vote on proposed upgrades and changes to the
 20 Bitcoin network

21 130. From September 2021 until May 2022, Marathon allowed third-party participants to
 22 utilize the MaraPool technology through pool service contracts under which Marathon would receive a
 23 “pool fee” for performing operator functions over the entire pool of participants. Marathon’s MaraPool
 24 operator duties included providing MaraPool access to third party participants, tracking the hash rate
 25 generated by each participant, and delegating mining work to each participant through algorithmic-based
 26 software programs with the goal of determining the hash value. Further, whenever a pool participant

1 solved the target hash's value, Marathon calculated the pro-rata block reward and transaction fee payment
 2 to/from each pool participant by tracking the hash rate generated by each pool participant. By delegating
 3 mining work to each pool participant, Marathon directed the MaraPool third-party participants to
 4 contribute their own hash rates to solve hash values that the Company itself designated.

5 131. Marathon owned and operated a bitcoin wallet, with which MaraPool was associated. The
 6 bitcoin wallet was recorded as the winner of proof of work block rewards as per the distributed Bitcoin
 7 ledger. Further, the bitcoin wallet also served as the assignee of all validations and as a result, was
 8 designated as the transaction verifier of record. Through this process, Marathon determined that it
 9 controlled and provided transaction verification services to both the network as well as any requester.
 10 Marathon recorded MaraPool fees as cost of revenues on their filings.

11 132. Marathon also participated in MaraPool. Due to the Company's mining power
 12 contributions, Marathon was entitled to consideration at a rate equal to a fractional share of the Bitcoin
 13 reward whenever MaraPool successfully added a block to the blockchain. Calculating the fractional share
 14 of the Bitcoin reward is as follows: the non-cash consideration, less any pool fees paid to Marathon as
 15 the mining pool operator, recorded as contra-revenues. This fractional share is based on the proportion
 16 of the Company's contributed hash rate to the combined total computing power from all mining pool
 17 participants that solved the algorithmic problem. Marathon, as the pool operator, calculates and
 18 determines the fractional share amount, net of any pool fees received.

19 133. In light of the foregoing, Marathon satisfies ASC 606-10-55-37's definition of a principal
 20 entity, since the Company exercised control over MaraPool's mining operations.

21 134. Throughout the Relevant Period, and unbeknownst to the investing public until February
 22 2023, Marathon utilized improper accounting methods to report its financial information to the SEC by
 23 classifying itself as an agent instead of a principal with respect to revenues from MaraPool. As a result,
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28

numerous financial figures, results, and disclosures in Marathon's quarterly and annual reports filed between 2021 and 2022 were materially false and misleading.

135. The Individual Defendants concealed the existence of control failures that led to these significant accounting errors from the investing public, instead affirmatively representing throughout the Relevant Period that the Company maintained effective disclosure and internal controls over its financial reporting.

136. The Company's improperly reported financial statements would ultimately cause Marathon to restate over a year's worth of its financial statements, resulting in significant losses for the Company, the extent of which remains untold, even today.

FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS

May 10, 2021 10-Q

137. On May 10, 2021, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2021 (the “Q1 2021 10-Q”). The Q1 2021 10-Q was signed by Defendants Thiel and Salzman, and contained certifications pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”) signed by Defendants Thiel and Salzman attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements contained therein, the disclosure of any material changes to the Company’s internal controls, and the disclosure of any fraud committed by the Company, its officers, or its directors.

138. With respect to the Company's controls and procedures, the Q1 2021 10-Q stated the following, in relevant part:

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Management assessed the effectiveness

1 of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2021. In making this
 2 assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations
 3 of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the
 4 2013 COSO framework. ***Based on this assessment, management concluded that our***
disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

5 139. The Q1 2021 10-Q also reported Marathon’s total revenues, impairment of digital assets,
 6 including gains and losses in connection with Marathon’s investment in the NYDIG Digital Assets Fund
 7 III, LP (“Fund”), accruals for legal expenses, valuation of bifurcated derivatives related to certain
 8 investments, accumulated comprehensive income and other income, classification of prepaid expenses
 9 between short and long term, among other financial line items.

10 140. The Q1 2021 10-Q described the Company’s method for assessing bitcoin impairment by
 11 stating the following, in relevant part:

12 Digital currencies are included in current assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Digital
 13 currencies are recorded at cost less impairment.

14 *An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for*
 15 *impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances*
occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired.
 16 ***Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value.*** In testing for
 17 impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to
 18 determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. If it is determined
 19 that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative impairment test
 20 is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is required to perform a
 quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the loss
 establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of impairment losses is not
 permitted.

21 141. The Q1 2021 10-Q stated that the Company’s bitcoin holdings were impaired by \$662,119
 22 during the relevant quarter and, as a result, the Company’s total operating expenses were \$56,208,229.

23 142. The impairment figures and total operating expenses reported in the Q1 2021 10-Q were
 24 materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that, the Company was not
 25 adequately complying with ASC 350 because it selected and used an arbitrary cutoff time to assess
 26 indefinite-lived asset impairment value, instead of the lowest trading price at any time during the period,
 27 as required by GAAP. As a result, the Company understated its impairment values and overstated their

1 bitcoin holdings' value since the lowest trading price of bitcoin was in fact, lower than the price at the
 2 Company's selected arbitrary cutoff. The false impairment report was revealed on February 28, 2023,
 3 and the true impairment values were revealed in the Restatement.

4 143. The statements reporting revenues and impairment, discussing accounting methods, and
 5 internal controls, discussed above, in the Q1 2021 10-Q were also materially false and misleading because
 6 the foregoing caused the Company to be exposed to specific undisclosed risks given that its bitcoin
 7 holdings were being materially misstated during the Relevant Period, which would predictably impact
 8 the Company's financial condition in a materially negative manner and invite SEC scrutiny.

9
 10 ***June 16, 2021 Proxy Statement***

11 144. On June 16, 2021, the Company filed the 2021 Proxy Statement. Defendants Okamoto,
 12 Thiel, Antoun, Leupp, and DeNuccio solicited the 2021 Proxy Statement, filed pursuant to Section
 13 14(a) of the Exchange Act, which contained material misstatements and omissions.
 14

15 145. With respect to the Company's Code of Ethics and corporate governance, the 2021 Proxy
 16 Statement stated:

17 We are committed to maintaining strong corporate governance practices that benefit the
 18 long-term interests of our shareholders by providing for effective oversight and
 19 management of the Company. Our governance policies, including a Code of Business
 20 Conduct and Ethics ("Code") can be found on our website at www.marathonpg.com by
 21 following the link to "Investors" and then to "Governance Docs."

22 Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, effective December 2017, applies to directors,
 23 executive officers and employees of the Company. This Code is intended to focus the
 24 directors, executive officers and employees on areas of ethical risk, provide guidance to
 25 directors, executive officers and employees to help them recognize and deal with ethical
 26 issues, provide mechanisms to report unethical conduct, and help foster a culture of honesty
 27 and accountability. Each director, executive officer and employee must comply with the
 28 letter and spirit of this Code.

29 We require that Directors and executive officers must be loyal to the Company and must
 30 act at all times in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and subordinate
 31 self-interest to the corporate and shareholder good. Directors and executive officers should
 32 never use their position to make a personal profit. Directors and executive officers must
 33 perform their duties in good faith, with sound business judgment and with the care of a
 34 prudent person.

1 146. With respect to Risk Oversight, the 2021 Proxy Statement stated:

2 Our Board is primarily responsible for overseeing our risk management processes. The
3 Board receives and reviews periodic reports from management, auditors, legal counsel, and
4 others, as considered appropriate regarding the Company's assessment of risks. The Board
5 focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company and our general risk management
6 strategy, and also ensures that risks undertaken by us are consistent with the Board's risk
7 parameters. While the Board oversees the Company, our management is responsible for
8 day-to-day risk management processes. We believe this division of responsibilities is the
9 most effective approach for addressing the risks facing the Company and that our board
10 leadership structure supports this approach.

11 147. The 2021 Proxy Statement also called for shareholder approval of, among other things,
12 the election of directors Thiel, DeNuccio, Ouissal, and James, an amendment to increase the number of
13 shares available in the Incentive Plan by 7,500,000 shares, and the ratification of RBSM, LLP as the
14 Company's registered public accountant for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The Incentive
15 Plan, originally approved in 2018, provided for stock options, restricted stock, preferred stock, stock-
16 based awards, and other awards to incentivize employees, directors, consultants, advisors, and other
17 service providers. As disclosed in the 2021 Proxy Statement, as of the date of the solicitation, there were
18 no shares of common stock remaining to be issued under the Incentive Plan.

19 148. The Company's officers and directors have received and continue to receive lucrative
20 compensation, while numerous of them made false and misleading statements, during and after the
21 solicitation of the 2021 Proxy Statement. Shareholders would not have approved the proposals in the
22 2021 Proxy Statement, and thus, the amendment to the Incentive Plan, had they known the truth about
23 Marathon. In total to date, the Company has awarded the following awards of restricted stock units
24 ("RSUs") to its officers and directors pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan as a result of shareholders
25 approving the amended Incentive Plan under false pretenses:

Amounts Received Under the Amended Incentive Plan⁸

Individual	Date	RSUs Awarded	Price of Derivative Security (as noted in Form 4)
<i>Fred Thiel, defendant, CEO</i>	08/23/2021	19,949	\$35.26
	10/05/2021	19,948	\$33.63
	04/25/2022	166,800	\$18.15
	07/26/2022	41,650	\$10.11
	11/01/2022	41,650	\$13.11
	01/30/2023	41,650	\$8.75
	04/26/2023	41,650	\$9.46
	05/01/2023	500,000	\$8.78
	TOTAL RSUS:	873,297	
<i>Merrick Okamoto, defendant, former CEO/ Director</i>	03/31/2021	454,941	\$48.02
	03/31/2021	2,547,392	\$35.26
	12/28/2021	83,333	\$37.02
	TOTAL RSUS:	3,085,666	
<i>Simeon Salzman, defendant, Chief Accounting Officer/ former CFO</i>	02/15/2022	10,000	\$25.55
	TOTAL RSUS:	10,000	
<i>Georges Antoun, defendant, Director</i>	08/23/2021	4,069	N/A
	10/05/2021	4,069	\$33.63
	01/03/2022	4,069	\$32.89
	04/18/2022	4,069	\$20.90
	04/25/2022	12,632	\$18.15
	01/16/2023	32,552	\$7.68
	TOTAL RSUS:	61,460	
<i>Kevin</i>	08/23/2021	16,842	\$35.26

⁸ Includes amounts received under the Incentive Plan by the Individual Defendants and other individuals at the Company between August 23, 2021, the date that the shareholder-approved Incentive Plan went into effect, to November 10, 2023, the date that the shareholders approved the subsequent Incentive Plan amendment, rounded to the nearest whole dollar as appropriate.

1	<i>DeNuccio,</i> defendant, Director	10/05/2021	16,842	\$33.63
2		04/25/2022	12,632	\$18.15
3		01/16/2023	32,552	\$7.68
		TOTAL RSUS:	78,868	
4	<i>Sarita James,</i> defendant, Director	08/23/2021	3,579	N/A
5		10/05/2021	3,579	\$33.63
6		01/03/2022	3,579	\$32.89
7		04/18/2022	3,580	\$20.90
8		04/25/2022	12,632	\$18.15
9		01/16/2023	32,552	\$7.68
10		TOTAL RSUS:	59,501	
11	<i>Jay Leupp,</i> defendant, Director	08/23/2021	4,069	N/A
12		10/05/2021	4,069	\$33.63
13		01/03/2022	4,069	\$32.89
14		04/18/2022	4,069	\$20.90
15		04/25/2022	12,632	\$18.15
16		TOTAL RSUS:	28,908	
17	<i>Doug Mellinger,</i> defendant, Director	04/25/2022	11,676	\$20.90
18		01/16/2023	32,552	\$7.68
19		TOTAL RSUS:	44,228	
20	<i>Said Ouissal,</i> defendant, Director	08/23/2021	3,579	N/A
21		10/05/2021	3,579	\$33.63
22		01/03/2022	3,579	\$32.89
23		04/18/2022	3,580	\$20.90
24		04/25/2022	12,632	\$18.15
25		01/16/2023	32,552	\$7.68
26		TOTAL RSUS:	59,501	

149. The aforementioned awards rendered the Individual Defendants personally interested in the alleged misconduct, providing a motive to turn the other cheek when it came to red flags that were waved before them, as discussed herein. The RSU awards provided to the Individual Defendants between 2021 and 2023 were valuable. Defendant Thiel's awards were worth \$1,374,253 (2021), \$3,994,534 (2022), \$5,148,447 (2023) and collectively, \$10,517,234. See Exhibit 1 hereto. Defendant Antoun's awards were worth \$598,306 (2021), \$265,777 (2022), \$249,999 (2023) and collectively, \$1,114,082. Defendant James' awards were worth \$526,293 (2021), \$265,777 (2022), and \$249,999 (2023) and collectively, \$1,042,069. Defendant Mellinger's awards were worth \$245,663 (2022), \$249,999 (2023),

1 and collectively, \$495,662. Defendant Ouissal's awards were worth \$526,293 (2021), \$265,777 (2022),
2 \$249,999 (2023) and collectively, \$1,042,069.

3 150. The 2021 Proxy Statement was false and misleading because, despite assertions to the
4 contrary, the Company's Code of Ethics and other governance policies were not followed, as evidenced
5 by the numerous false and misleading statements alleged herein, and the Individual Defendants' failures
6 to report violations of the Code of Ethics. Instead, the 2021 Proxy Statement affirmatively represented
7 the Board as actively engaged in overseeing Marathon's risk management and the Company's "strong"
8 governance. In truth, such representations departed from reality given that Marathon lacked numerous
9 internal controls and its Board, especially the Audit Committee and certain members of management,
10 allowed the Company to be exposed to the inevitable Restatement and SEC probe in utter disregard of
11 their duties.

12 151. The 2021 Proxy Statement also failed to disclose, *inter alia*, that: (1) the Company
13 materially misstated its revenue, cost of revenue, and other financial information in its 2021 and 2022
14 SEC filings; (2) the Company continuously downplayed its serious problems with internal controls; (3)
15 because of this, Marathon would face scrutiny by the SEC, need to restate several financial statements
16 and was reasonably likely to suffer significant damage, including reputational harm; and (4) Defendants
17 were improperly interested in increasing their future compensation by seeking shareholder approval of
18 the Company's amended Incentive Plan. As a result of the foregoing, the Company's public statements
19 were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

20 152. As a result of the material misstatements and omissions contained in the 2021 Proxy
21 Statement, Company shareholders elected and reelection Board members who were violating their
22 fiduciary duties, thereby enabling the Individual Defendants to perpetuate their misconduct, and
23 increased the number of shares available for issuance under the Company's Incentive Plan by 7,500,000
24 shares, among other things. Significantly, no shares remained under the existing plan to be granted;
25

1 hence, in the absence of shareholder approval, these awards would have been out of reach from the
 2 Individual Defendants. This enabled the Individual Defendants and others at the Company to personally
 3 materially benefit, unjustly, therefrom.

4 ***August 13, 2021 Form 10-Q***

5 153. On August 13, 2021, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC
 6 for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2021 (the “Q2 2021 10-Q”). The Q2 2021 10-Q was signed by
 7 Defendants Thiel and Salzman and contained SOX certifications signed by Defendants Thiel and
 8 Salzman attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements contained therein, the disclosure of any
 9 material changes to the Company’s internal controls, and the disclosure of any fraud committed by the
 10 Company, its officers, or its directors.

11 154. With respect to the Company’s internal controls, the Q2 2021 10-Q stated the following,
 12 in relevant part:

13 Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control
 14 over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange
 15 Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our
 16 internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-
 17 Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”). Our internal control over financial reporting is a
 18 process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial
 19 reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting
 20 principles generally accepted in the United States. Management assessed the effectiveness
 21 of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2021. In making this
 22 assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations
 23 of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the
 24 2013 COSO framework. ***Based on this assessment, management concluded that our***
disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

25 155. The Q2 2021 10-Q also reported Marathon’s total revenues, impairment of digital assets,
 26 including gains and losses in connection with Marathon’s investment in the Fund, accruals for legal
 27 expenses, valuation of bifurcated derivatives related to certain investments, accumulated comprehensive
 28 income and other income, classification of prepaid expenses between short and long term, among other
 financial line items.

1 156. The Q2 2021 10-Q described the Company's method for assessing bitcoin impairment as
 2 stating under the heading "Digital Currencies," the following, in relevant part:

3 **Digital Currencies**

4 Digital currencies, restricted and Digital currencies loaned are included in current assets in
 5 the consolidated balance sheets. Digital currencies are recorded at cost less impairment.

6 *An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for
 7 impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances
 8 occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired.*
 9 Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. In testing for
 10 impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to
 11 determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. If it is determined
 12 that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative impairment test
 13 is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is required to perform a
 14 quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the loss
 15 establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of impairment losses is not
 16 permitted.

17 157. The Q2 2021 10-Q addressed ASC proper accounting measures stating, in relevant part:

18 *The Company accounts for its digital currencies as indefinite-lived intangible assets in
 19 accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 350, Intangibles –
 20 Goodwill and Other. The Company's digital currencies are initially recorded at fair value
 21 upon receipt (or "carrying value"). On a quarterly basis, they are measured at carrying
 22 value, net of any impairment losses incurred since receipt. Pursuant to guidance from
 23 ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, the Company is required to determine the non-
 24 recurring fair value measurement used to determine impairment of the digital currencies
 25 held on the balance sheet. The Company will record impairment losses as the fair value
 26 falls below the carrying value of the digital currencies. The digital currencies can only be
 27 marked down when impaired and not marked up when their value increases. The resulting
 28 carrying value represents the fair value of the asset.*

158. The Q2 2021 10-Q reported that the Company's mined bitcoin holdings were impaired by
 \$11,078,660 during the relevant quarter and that, as a result, the Company's total operating expenses
 were \$24,700,251. As the Restatement would reveal, these financial line items were materially misstated.
 Moreover, the Company's internal controls were not in fact effective.

159. The statements reporting revenues and impairment, discussing accounting methods, and
 internal controls, discussed above, in the Q2 2021 10-Q were also materially false and misleading because
 the foregoing caused the Company to be exposed to specific undisclosed risks given that its bitcoin

1 holdings were being materially misstated during the Relevant Period, which would predictably impact
 2 the Company's financial condition in a materially negative manner and invite SEC scrutiny.

3 ***November 15, 2021 Form 10-Q***

4 160. On November 15, 2021, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the
 5 SEC for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2021 (the "Q3 2021 10-Q"). The Q3 2021 10-Q was
 6 signed by Defendants Thiel and Salzman and contained SOX certifications signed by Defendants Thiel
 7 and Salzman attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements contained therein, the disclosure of any
 8 material changes to the Company's internal controls, and the disclosure of any fraud committed by the
 9 Company, its officers, or its directors.

10 161. With respect to the Company's internal controls, the Q3 2021 10-Q stated the following,
 11 in relevant part:

12 Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control
 13 over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange
 14 Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our
 15 internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-
 16 Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404"). Our internal control over financial reporting is a
 17 process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial
 18 reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting
 19 principles generally accepted in the United States. Management assessed the effectiveness
 20 of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2021. In making this
 21 assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations
 22 of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the
 23 2013 COSO framework. ***Based on this assessment, management concluded that our
 disclosure controls and procedures were effective.***

24 162. The Q3 2021 10-Q described the Company's method for assessing bitcoin impairment as
 25 stating under the heading "Digital Currencies," the following, in relevant part:

26 Digital currencies are included in current assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Digital
 27 currencies are recorded at cost less impairment.

28 ***An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for
 impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances
 occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired.
 Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value.*** In testing for
 impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to

1 determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. If it is determined
 2 that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative impairment test
 3 is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is required to perform a
 4 quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the loss
 establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of impairment losses is not
 permitted.

5 163. The Q3 2021 10-Q addressed ASC proper accounting measures stating, in relevant part:

6 *The Company accounts for its digital currencies as indefinite-lived intangible assets in
 7 accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 350, Intangibles –
 Goodwill and Other.* The Company’s digital currencies are initially recorded at fair value
 8 upon receipt (or “carrying value”). On a quarterly basis, they are measured at carrying
 9 value, *net of any impairment losses incurred since receipt. Pursuant to guidance from
 10 ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, the Company is required to determine the non-
 recurring fair value measurement used to determine impairment of the digital currencies
 held on the balance sheet. The Company will record impairment losses as the fair value
 11 falls below the carrying value of the digital currencies.* The digital currencies can only be
 12 marked down when impaired and not marked up when their value increases. *The resulting
 carrying value represents the fair value of the asset.*

13 164. The Q3 2021 10-Q also reported Marathon’s total revenues, impairment of digital assets,
 14 including gains and losses in connection with Marathon’s investment in the Fund, accruals for legal
 15 expenses, valuation of bifurcated derivatives related to certain investments, accumulated comprehensive
 16 income and other income, classification of prepaid expenses between short and long term, among other
 17 financial line items.
 18

19 165. The Q3 2021 10-Q reported that the Company’s bitcoin holdings were impaired by
 20 \$6,731,890 in that quarter and that, as a result, the Company’s total operating expenses were
 21 \$115,991,238.

22 166. The impairment figures and total operating expenses reported in the Q3 2021 10-Q were
 23 materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that the Company was not
 24 adequately complying with ASC 350 because it selected and used an arbitrary cutoff time to assess
 25 indefinite-lived asset impairment value, rather than the lowest trading price at any time during the period,
 26 as required by GAAP. As a result, the Company misstated its impairment values and bitcoin holdings’
 27 value since the lowest trading price of bitcoin was in fact, different than the price at the Company’s
 28 value since the lowest trading price of bitcoin was in fact, different than the price at the Company’s

selected arbitrary cutoff. The false impairment report was revealed on February 28, 2023 and the true impairment values were revealed in the Restatement.

167. The Q3 2021 10-Q reported MaraPool cost of revenues incorrectly, in reliance on improper accounting methods, and in violation of GAAP, as revealed by the Restatement. The Q3 2021 10-Q incorrectly stated that the cost of revenue for the third quarter of 2021 was \$10,263,009.

168. Marathon's reported MaraPool cost of revenue figures in the Q3 2021 10-Q were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that the Company's revenues were classified as if it were an agent rather than a principal in its MaraPool operations, which departed from GAAP and other financial requirements and as such were understated. The false cost of revenue report was revealed on February 28, 2023, and the true cost of revenue figures were revealed in the Restatement.

169. The statements reporting revenues and impairment, discussing accounting methods, and internal controls, discussed above, in the Q3 2021 10-Q were also materially false and misleading because the foregoing caused the Company to be exposed to specific undisclosed risks given that its bitcoin holdings were being materially misstated during the Relevant Period, which would predictably impact the Company's financial condition in a materially negative manner and invite SEC scrutiny.

The Truth Starts to Emerge as False Statements Continue

March 10, 2021 Form 10-K

170. On March 10, 2022, Marathon filed its 2021 10-K. The 2021 10-K was signed by Defendants Thiel, Salzman, Ouissal, Leupp, Antoun, DeNuccio, and James and contained SOX certifications signed by Thiel and Salzman attesting to its accuracy.

171. The 2021 10-K included an adverse opinion by Marcum LLP regarding material weaknesses identified in Marathon's internal controls. Notably, this was the first year that the Company's internal controls were audited, and while certain deficiencies were disclosed, the true extent of the issues

1 remained unknown from investors. Specifically, the 2021 10-K disclosed the following about
 2 management's assessment of Marathon's internal controls:

3 Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as
 4 of December 31, 2021. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the
 5 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in
 6 Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the 2013 COSO framework. Based on this
 7 evaluation, management identified a weakness in internal control over financial reporting
 8 related to Information Technology General Controls (ITGC). Specifically, the Company
 9 did not design and/or implement user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of
 10 duties or program change management controls for certain financially relevant systems
 11 impacting the Company's processes around revenue recognition and digital assets to ensure
 12 that IT program and data changes affecting the Company's (i) financial IT applications, (ii)
 13 digital currency mining equipment, and (iii) underlying accounting records, are identified,
 14 tested, authorized and implemented appropriately to validate that data produced by its
 15 relevant IT system(s) were complete and accurate. Automated process-level controls and
 16 manual controls that are dependent upon the information derived from such financially
 17 relevant systems were also determined to be ineffective as a result of such deficiency. In
 18 addition, the Company has not effectively designed a manual key control to detect material
 19 misstatements in revenue.

20 The material weakness described above did not result in a material misstatement to the
 21 Company's previously issued consolidated financial statements, nor in the consolidated
 22 financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

23 172. With respect to the Company's internal controls, the 2021 10-K stated the following,
 24 concluding that material weaknesses had been identified:

25 ***We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting
 26 which, if not timely remediated, may adversely affect the accuracy and reliability of our
 27 future financial statements, and our reputation, business and the price of our common
 28 stock, as well as may lead to a loss of investor confidence in us.***

29 As described under Item 9A. "Controls and Procedures" below, management has
 30 concluded that a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting existed
 31 as of December 31, 2021. This material weakness is more fully described in Item
 32 9A. Accordingly, internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and
 33 procedures were not effective as of such date. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a
 34 combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is
 35 a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim consolidated
 36 financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

37 We will take immediate action to remediate this material weakness. While we believe the
 38 steps described under Item 9A below will improve the effectiveness of our internal control
 39 over financial reporting and remediate the identified deficiencies, if our remediation efforts
 40 are insufficient to address the material weakness or we identify additional material

1 weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in the future, our ability to
 2 analyze, record and report financial information accurately, to prepare our financial
 3 statements within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the SEC and to
 4 otherwise comply with our reporting obligations under the federal securities laws and could
 5 be adversely affected. The occurrence of, or failure to remediate, this material weakness
 6 and any future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting may
 7 adversely affect the accuracy and reliability of our financial statements and have other
 8 consequences that could materially and adversely affect our business, including an adverse
 9 impact on the market price of our common stock, potential actions or investigations by the
 10 SEC or other regulatory authorities, shareholder lawsuits, a loss of investor confidence and
 11 damage to our reputation.

12 173. The 2021 10-K referred to Marathon's digital assets as "indefinite-lived" intangible assets
 13 and acknowledged that the Company was aware of what GAAP required, stating, in relevant part:

14 174. "[The Company] account[ed] for [its] bitcoin as indefinite-lived intangible assets, which
 15 are subject to impairment losses if the fair value of our bitcoin decreases below their
 16 carrying value at any time since their acquisition" and that "***the carrying value of each
 17 bitcoin we held at the end of the reporting period reflects the lowest price of one bitcoin
 18 quoted on the active exchange at any time since its acquisition.***"

19 174. The 2021 10-K addressed ASC proper accounting measures stating, in relevant part:

20 175. The Company intends to account for its digital currency assets as indefinite life intangible
 21 assets. ***An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized, but rather is
 22 assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in
 23 circumstances occur which indicate that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-
 24 lived asset is impaired. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair
 25 value.*** In testing for impairment, the Company will have the option to first perform a
 26 qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment
 27 exists. If it is determined that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a
 28 quantitative impairment test is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is
 29 required to perform a quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is
 30 recognized, the loss establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of
 31 impairment losses is not permitted. Realized gain or loss on the sale of digital currencies
 32 is included in other income or expenses in the Company's statements of operations.

33 175. The 2021 10-K described the Company's method for assessing bitcoin impairment under
 34 the heading "Digital Currencies," by stating the following, in relevant part:

35 176. Digital currencies are included in current assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Digital
 36 currencies are recorded at cost less impairment.

37 177. ***An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for
 38 impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances
 39 occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired.***

1 ***Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured***
 2 ***using the quoted price of the digital currency at the time its fair value is being measured.***
 3 In testing for impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative
 4 assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. If it
 5 is determined that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative
 6 impairment test is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is required to
 7 perform a quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the
 8 loss establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of impairment losses
 9 is not permitted.
 10

11 176. The 2021 10-K also reported Marathon's Consolidated Balance Sheets, Statements of
 12 Operations and Cash Flows for Fiscal Year 2021. For example, the 2021 10-K reported \$268,522
 13 thousand in cash and cash equivalents, \$102,806 thousand in digital assets, \$223,779 thousand in digital
 14 assets held in the Fund, and \$1,448,245 in total liabilities and stockholders' equity. These amounts
 15 (among other line items, including Marathon's reported debt and accrued expenses) were incorrect and
 16 would later be restated. In truth, the Company's total liabilities and stockholders' equity for Fiscal Year
 17 2021 was \$1,444,331.
 18

19 177. The 2021 10-K failed to report the carrying value of each bitcoin held at the end of the
 20 reporting period, in a manner consistent with GAAP. GAAP requires the applicable carrying value to be
 21 recorded as reflecting the lowest price of one bitcoin quote on the active market at any time since its
 22 acquisition. In violation of these rules, Marathon used the US Dollar bitcoin spot rate at an arbitrary
 23 closing time determined by the Company itself. As a result, the lowest price at the Company's self-
 24 selected closing-period was higher than the real lowest trading price of bitcoin. The Company stated, in
 25 relevant part:
 26

27 ***Market Price Risk of Bitcoin.*** We have invested a significant portion of our cash in bitcoin
 28 and, as of December 31, 2021, we held approximately 8,115 bitcoins. The carrying value
 29 of our bitcoins as of December 31, 2021 was \$42,667, which reflects cumulative
 30 impairments of \$29.6 million, on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. As discussed in Note 2,
 31 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements, ***we***
 32 ***account for our bitcoin as indefinite-lived intangible assets, which are subject to***
 33 ***impairment losses if the fair value of our bitcoin decreases below their carrying value at***
 34 ***any time since their acquisition.*** Impairment losses cannot be recovered for any
 35 subsequent increase in fair value. For example, the market price of one bitcoin in our
 36 principal market ranged from \$46,178 - \$67,634 during the three months ended December
 37

1 31, 2021, *but the carrying value of each bitcoin we held at the end of the reporting period*
 2 *reflects the lowest price of one bitcoin quoted on the active exchange at any time since*
 3 *its acquisition.* Therefore, negative swings in the market price of bitcoin could have a
 4 material impact on our earnings and on the carrying value of our digital assets. Positive
 5 swings in the market price of bitcoin are not reflected in the carrying value of our digital
 6 assets and impact earnings only when the bitcoin is sold at a gain. For the year ended
 7 December 31, 2021, we incurred impairment losses of \$29.6 million on our bitcoin. As of
 8 March 9, 2022, at 4:00 p.m. EST, the market price of one bitcoin in our principal market
 9 was \$38,900.

10 178. Although the Company acknowledged the manner in which impairment losses were
 11 supposed to be recognized—Defendants failed to disclose that, using an arbitrary cutoff time to assess
 12 the “lowest price” was not in line with the standard application of the relevant rules and thus exposed the
 13 Company to a risk of understating its impairment losses, among other things. The 2021 10-K reported
 14 that the Company’s bitcoin holdings were impaired by \$29,552,991 in that year and that, as a result, the
 15 Company’s total operating expenses were \$201,855,397.

16 179. The Company reported MaraPool cost of revenues incorrectly, in reliance on improper
 17 accounting methods, and in violation of GAAP, as revealed by the Restatement. The 2021 10-K
 18 incorrectly stated that cost of revenue for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, was \$33,696,103.
 19 This understatement was significant, with a margin error of more than 25%. *See Exhibit 2 attached hereto.*

20 ***May 6, 2022 Form 10-Q***

21 180. On May 6, 2022, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC for
 22 the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2022 (the “Q1 2022 10-Q”). The Q1 2022 10-Q was signed by
 23 Defendants Thiel and Gallagher and contained SOX certifications signed by Defendants Thiel and
 24 Gallagher attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements contained therein, the disclosure of
 25 any material changes to the Company’s internal controls, and the disclosure of any fraud committed
 26 by the Company, its officers, or its directors.

27 181. With respect to the Company’s controls and procedures, the Q1 2022 10-Q acknowledged
 28 that disclosure controls were not effective, stating the following, in relevant part:

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2022. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the 2013 COSO framework. Based on this assessment, ***management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of March 31, 2022 for the reasons stated in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.***

182. The Q1 2022 10-Q described the Company’s method for assessing bitcoin impairment as stating under the heading “Digital Currencies,” the following, in relevant part:

Digital currencies are included in current assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Digital currencies are recorded at cost less impairment.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. In testing for impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. If it is determined that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative impairment test is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is required to perform a quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the loss establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of impairment losses is not permitted.

183. Nonetheless, the extent of the deficiencies remained concealed from investors. The Q1 2022 10-Q also reported Marathon’s total revenues, operating expenses, net losses, impairment of digital assets, realized and unrealized gains on digital assets held in the Fund, and income taxes, among other financial line items.

184. The Q1 2022 10-Q reported that the Company’s bitcoin holdings were impaired by \$19,551,254 in that quarter and that, as a result, the Company’s total operating and administrative expenses were \$34,450,350.

1 185. The Company reported MaraPool cost of revenues incorrectly, in reliance on improper
 2 accounting methods and in violation of GAAP, as revealed by the Restatement. The Q1 2022 10-Q
 3 incorrectly stated that cost of revenue for the first quarter of 2022 was \$26,393,636.

4 186. On August 9, 2022, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC
 5 for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2022 (the “Q2 2022 10-Q”). The Q2 2022 10-Q was signed by
 6 Defendants Thiel and Salzman, and contained SOX certifications signed by Defendants Thiel and
 7 Salzman attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements contained therein, the disclosure of any
 8 material changes to the Company’s internal controls, and the disclosure of any fraud committed by
 9 the Company, its officers, or its directors.

10 187. With respect to the Company’s controls and procedures, the Q2 2022 10-Q acknowledged
 11 that disclosure controls were not effective, stating the following, in relevant part:

12 Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control
 13 over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange
 14 Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our
 15 internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-
 16 Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”). Our internal control over financial reporting is a
 17 process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial
 18 reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting
 19 principles generally accepted in the United States. Management assessed the effectiveness
 20 of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2022. In making this
 21 assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations
 22 of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the
 23 2013 COSO framework. Based on this assessment, management concluded that our
 24 disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2022 for the reasons
 25 stated in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

26 188. Concerning MaraPool, Marathon’s Q2 2022 10-Q publicly reported that the Company
 27 viewed itself as an agent entity. As an agent, ASC 606-10-55-38 rules govern. The Company stated they
 28 complied with GAAP and that all financial reporting was subject to robust internal controls. However,
 the Q2 2022 10-Q failed to state whether Marathon regarded revenues generated from MaraPool on a
 gross or net basis or how the Company could be considered an agent while also controlling the underlying

1 operations, despite lacking control over third parties—which issue exposed the Company to a later
 2 restatement and SEC scrutiny. The Q2 2022 10-Q stated, in relevant part:

3 The Company is a pool operator and acts as an agent, and not as a principal. The Company
 4 did not have control over any third party contributing hashrate to its pool. It merely
 5 facilitated the contribution of hash rate by third party pool participants who could choose
 6 to join or leave a pool as they wish. As the pool operator, the Company recognized 100%
 7 of all pool fees generated by such pool as fee revenue and not mining revenue. The
 Company therefore concluded that in its capacity as the pool operator it was an agent, and
 not a principal.

8 189. The Q2 2022 10-Q described the Company's method for assessing bitcoin impairment as
 9 stating under the heading “Digital Currencies,” the following, in relevant part:

10 Digital currencies are included in current assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Digital
 11 currencies are recorded at cost less impairment.

12 *An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for
 13 impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances
 14 occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired.
 15 Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value.* In testing for
 16 impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to
 17 determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. If it is determined
 18 that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative impairment test
 is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is required to perform a
 19 quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the loss
 20 establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of impairment losses is not
 21 permitted.

22 190. Despite certain disclosures made, the extent of the deficiencies with Marathon’s
 23 internal controls and accounting remained concealed from investors. The Q2 2022 10-Q also reported
 24 Marathon’s total revenues, operating expenses, net losses, impairment of digital assets, realized and
 25 unrealized gains on digital assets held in the Fund, and income taxes, among other financial line items.

26 191. The Q2 2022 10-Q reported that the Company’s bitcoin holdings were impaired by
 27 \$127,590,231 in that quarter.

28 192. Marathon’s reported impairment figures and total operating expenses were materially
 29 false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that the Company failed to properly adhere
 30 to ASC 350 by selecting and using an arbitrary cutoff time to assess indefinite-lived asset impairment

1 value, rather than the lowest trading price at any time during the period, as required by GAAP. As a
 2 result, the Company understated its impairment values and overstated their bitcoin holdings' value since
 3 the lowest trading price of bitcoin was in fact, lower than the price at the Company's selected arbitrary
 4 cutoff. The false impairment report was revealed on February 28, 2023, and the true impairment values
 5 were revealed in the Restatement.

6
 7 193. The Company reported MaraPool cost of revenues incorrectly in reliance on the wrong
 8 accounting rules and in violation of GAAP, as revealed by the Restatement. The Q2 2022 10-Q
 9 incorrectly stated, that of revenue for second first quarter of 2022 was \$41,394,556.

10 ***September 12, 2022 Proxy Statement***

11 194. On September 12, 2022, the Company filed the 2022 Proxy Statement. Defendants Thiel,
 12 Antoun, DeNuccio, Leupp, James, Ouissal, and Mellinger solicited the 2022 Proxy Statement, filed
 13 pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, which contained material misstatements and omissions.
 14

15 195. With respect to the Company's Code of Ethics and corporate governance, the 2022 Proxy
 16 Statement stated:

17 We are committed to maintaining strong corporate governance practices that benefit the
 18 long-term interests of our shareholders by providing for effective oversight and
 19 management of the Company. Our governance policies, including a Code of Business
 20 Conduct and Ethics ("Code") can be found on our website at www.marathonpg.com by
 21 following the link to "Investors" and then to "Governance Docs."

22 Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, effective December 2017, applies to directors,
 23 executive officers and employees of the Company. This Code is intended to focus the
 24 directors, executive officers and employees on areas of ethical risk, provide guidance to
 25 directors, executive officers and employees to help them recognize and deal with ethical
 26 issues, provide mechanisms to report unethical conduct, and help foster a culture of honesty
 27 and accountability. Each director, executive officer and employee must comply with the
 28 letter and spirit of this Code.

29 We require that Directors and executive officers must be loyal to the Company and must
 30 act at all times in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and subordinate
 31 self-interest to the corporate and shareholder good. Directors and executive officers should
 32 never use their position to make a personal profit. Directors and executive officers must
 33 perform their duties in good faith, with sound business judgment and with the care of a
 34 prudent person.

1 196. With respect to Risk Oversight, the 2022 Proxy Statement stated:

2 Our Board is primarily responsible for overseeing our risk management processes. The
3 Board receives and reviews periodic reports from management, auditors, legal counsel, and
4 others, as considered appropriate regarding the Company's assessment of risks. The Board
5 focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company and our general risk management
6 strategy, and also ensures that risks undertaken by us are consistent with the Board's risk
7 parameters. While the Board oversees the Company, our management is responsible for
8 day-to-day risk management processes. We believe this division of responsibilities is the
9 most effective approach for addressing the risks facing the Company and that our board
10 leadership structure supports this approach.

11 197. The 2022 Proxy Statement also called for shareholder approval of, among other things,
12 the election of directors Antoun and Leupp, an increase of the Company's authorized shares of common
13 stock from 200 million to 300 million, and the ratification of Marcum LLP as the Company's registered
14 public accountant for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

15 198. The 2022 Proxy Statement was false and misleading because, despite assertions to the
16 contrary, the Company's Code of Ethics and other governance policies were not followed, as evidenced
17 by the numerous false and misleading statements alleged herein, and the Individual Defendants' failures
18 to report violations of the Code of Ethics.

19 199. The 2022 Proxy Statement also failed to disclose, *inter alia*, that: (1) the Company
20 materially misstated its revenue, cost of revenue, and other financial information in its 2021 and 2022
21 SEC filings; (2) the Company continuously downplayed its serious problems with internal controls; and
22 (3) because of this, Marathon would face scrutiny by the SEC, need to restate several financial statements
23 and was reasonably likely to suffer significant damage, including reputational harm. As a result of the
24 foregoing, the Company's public statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

25 200. As a result of the material misstatements and omissions contained in the 2022 Proxy
26 Statement, Company shareholders elected and reelection Board members who were violating their
27
28

1 fiduciary duties, thereby enabling the Individual Defendants to perpetuate their misconduct and increased
 2 the Company's authorized shares of common stock from 200 million to 300 million, among other things.
 3

4 ***November 14, 2022 Form 10-Q***

5 201. On November 14, 2022, the Company belatedly filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q
 6 with the SEC for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2022 (the “Q3 2022 10-Q”). The Q3 2022 10-
 7 Q was signed by Defendants Thiel and Gallagher and contained SOX certifications signed by
 8 Defendants Thiel and Gallagher attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements contained
 9 therein, the disclosure of any material changes to the Company’s internal controls, and the disclosure
 10 of any fraud committed by the Company, its officers, or its directors.

11 202. With respect to the Company’s controls and procedures, the Q3 2022 10-Q acknowledged
 12 that disclosure controls were not effective, stating the following, in relevant part:
 13

14 Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control
 15 over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange
 16 Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our
 17 internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-
 18 Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”). Our internal control over financial reporting is a
 19 process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial
 20 reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting
 21 principles generally accepted in the United States. Management assessed the effectiveness
 22 of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2022. In making this
 23 assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations
 24 of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control – Integrated Framework in the
 25 2013 COSO framework. Based on this assessment, management concluded that our
 26 disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2022 for the
 27 reasons stated in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.
 28

22 203. The Q3 2022 10-Q described the Company's method for assessing bitcoin impairment as
 23 stating under the heading “Digital Currencies,” the following, in relevant part:
 24

25 Digital currencies are included in current and other assets in the consolidated balance sheets
 26 as intangible assets with indefinite useful life and are recorded at cost less impairment. An
 27 intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for impairment
 28 annually, *or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances occur indicating
 that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired. Impairment exists
 when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted
 price of the digital currency at the time its fair value is being measured.* In testing for

1 impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to
 2 determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. *If it is determined*
 3 *that the price of Bitcoin declines to lower than the carrying value, the Company has*
determined that it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. The Company
determines the amount of impairment to record based on the fair value of bitcoin
following the fair value measurement framework in ASC 820 – Fair Value
Measurement. If the fair value of bitcoin is lower than the carrying amount the Company
will record an impairment and subsequent reversal of impairment losses is not permitted.

6 204. In addressing the fair value of digital currency in general, the Q3 2022 10-Q further
 7 stated, in relevant part:

8 Digital currencies, and Digital currencies loaned are included in current assets in the
 9 consolidated balance sheets. Digital currencies are recorded as indefinite lived intangibles
 10 at cost less impairment in accordance with FASB ASC 350 – Intangibles-Goodwill and
 Other. Digital currencies, restricted represent collateral for long-term loans and as such are
 11 classified as a non-current asset.

12 *An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for*
impairment annually, or more frequently, when events or changes in circumstances
occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired.
When the exchange-traded price of digital currencies declines below its carrying value,
the Company has determined that it is more likely than not that an impairment exists.
 13 When this occurs, the amount of impairment to record is determined based on the fair value
 14 of digital currencies in accordance with the fair value measurement framework in FASB
 15 ASC 820 – Fair Value Measurement “(ASC 820”). *If the fair value of digital currency is*
lower than its carrying amount, the Company will record an impairment in an amount
by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the digital currency. Subsequent
 16 reversal of impairment losses is not permitted.

17 205. Nonetheless, the extent of the deficiencies remained concealed from investors. The
 18 Q3 2022 10-Q also reported Marathon’s total revenues, operating expenses, net losses, impairment of
 19 digital assets, realized and unrealized gains on digital assets held in the Fund, and income taxes, among
 20 other financial line items.

21 206. The Q3 2022 10-Q reported that the Company’s bitcoin holdings were impaired by
 22 \$5,903,891 in that quarter, a material overstatement in this instance of nearly 80%, reflecting actualized
 23 risks of Defendants’ determination to apply arbitrary cut-offs to assess impairment, which investors
 24 ultimately could not reasonably rely upon to assess the financial health and direction of the Company.

1 207. Marathon's reported impairment figures and total operating expenses were materially
2 false and misleading because the Company failed to disclose that, despite the Company's 2021 10-K
3 statements to the contrary, the Company violated ASC 350 by selecting and using an arbitrary cutoff time
4 to assess indefinite-lived asset impairment value, rather than the lowest trading price at any time during
5 the period, as required by GAAP. As a result, the Company understated its impairment values and
6 overstated their bitcoin holdings' value since the lowest trading price of bitcoin was in fact, lower than
7 the price at the Company's selected arbitrary cutoff. The false impairment report was revealed on
8 February 28, 2023, and the true impairment values were revealed in the Restatement.

9 208. These statements were materially false and misleading because the Company failed to
10 disclose, *inter alia*, that the Company (1) insufficiently met its disclosure, procedure, and internal
11 financial reporting controls; (2) stated its MaraPool revenues and cost of revenues in violation of GAAP
12 standards; (3) assessed its bitcoin holding's impairment in violation of GAAP standards specifically by
13 (a) failing to recognize impairment losses when events or changes in circumstances indicated it was
14 probable that the indefinite-lived assets were impaired, (b) failing to properly apply ASC 350 and 820,
15 which requires companies to record impairment by measuring the intangible asset's carrying value in
16 excess of its fair value; (4) materially misstated its cost of revenue during the Relevant Period as a result;
17 (5) which caused the Company's bitcoin holdings to be materially misstated during the Relevant Period,
18 and (6) would predictably impact the Company's financial condition in a materially negative manner,
19 once the foregoing information would be revealed. Defendants determined to select and use an arbitrary
20 cutoff time to assess indefinite-lived asset impairment value, rather than the lowest trading price at any
21 time during the period, as required by GAAP. As a result, the Company understated its impairment
22 values and overstated their bitcoin holdings' value since the lowest trading price of bitcoin was in fact,
23 lower than the price at the Company's selected arbitrary cutoff or otherwise, materially distinct.
24
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28

The Truth Emerges

209. On February 28, 2023, Marathon issued a press release “announc[ing] . . . that it has cancelled its webcast and conference call for the fourth quarter and fiscal year 2022, initially scheduled for today, February 28, 2023, at 4:30 p.m. Eastern time, and will postpone the publication of its corresponding financial results.”

February 28, 2023 8-K

210. Also on February 28, 2023, Marathon filed a Form 8-K (“February 28th 8-K”) with the SEC that acknowledged the Company was in receipt of “a comment letter from the Corporation Finance Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to, among other things, certain accounting matters as described further below.” Marathon further disclosed the following, in relevant part:

On February 22, 2023, Marathon Digital Holdings, Inc. [] received a comment letter from the Corporation Finance Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to, among other things, certain accounting matters as described further below.

On February 27, 2023, the Company’s Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, after consultation with Marcum LLP, the Company’s independent auditor, concluded that due to certain accounting errors, as described below, the previously issued audited consolidated financial statements contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 and the previously issued unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the interim periods in 2022 and 2021 as contained in the Company’s Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, June 30, 2021 and 2022 and September 30, 2021 and 2022 (the “Impacted Financial Statements”) should no longer be relied upon. Similarly, related earnings releases and other financial communications for these periods should no longer be relied upon. The Company intends to correct the errors and will be restating the Impacted Financial Statements.

Management and the Audit Committee have discussed these matters with Marcum LLP.

As a result of receiving the SEC comments on February 22, 2023 and the Audit Committee’s determination to restate the Impacted Financial Statements, the Company is unable to complete and file its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (“2022 Form 10-K”) and to make the required corrections to its financials and accompanying disclosures for the Impacted Financial Statements by the filing deadline for the Company’s 2022 Form 10-K of March 1, 2023. The Company expects to file a Form 12b-25 with the SEC indicating that the Company intends to file its 2022 Form 10-K on or before the fifteenth calendar day following the prescribed due date.

1 Among the restatement issues are:

2 **Impairment of digital assets:** The Company's digital assets (bitcoin) are indefinite lived
 3 intangible assets within the scope of FASB ASC 350 – *Intangible Assets Goodwill and*
 4 *Other* ("ASC 350") and as such, are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis or
 more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate it is more likely than not
 that the asset is impaired in accordance with ASC 350-30- 35-18.

5 The Company recently determined that its method of calculating impairment on a daily
 6 basis using a standard cutoff time was not in compliance with the ASC 350-30-35-19
 requirement to recognize impairment whenever carrying value exceeds fair value, which
 7 effectively calls for the intraday low price to be utilized in calculating impairment
 whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate it is more likely than not that the
 8 asset is impaired.

9 **Operation of a bitcoin mining pool that included third party participants:** In late 2021
 10 and early 2022, the Company operated a bitcoin mining pool that included a small number
 11 of unrelated third-party participants. The Company accounts for revenues based on ASC
 12 Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (ASC "606") and had determined that
 13 in its capacity as the operator of a mining pool that included third parties, it acted as an
 agent. As a result, the Company recorded revenues on a net basis, subtracting any revenue
 allocated to the third-party pool participants from its revenue as the operator of the pool.

14 The Company recently determined that its assessment that it acted as an Agent in operating
 15 the third-party mining pool was incorrect and that it should have concluded that it was
 16 acting as a principal in its capacity as the pool operator. The effect of this change from
 17 Agent to Principal is that the Company should have recorded revenue from the pool on a
 gross basis with an offsetting cost of revenue to reflect amounts allocated to third party
 participants.

18 The Company estimates that both its revenues and its cost of revenues for the year ended
 19 December 31, 2021 were understated due to the "net" vs. "gross" presentation of revenues
 20 in its financial statements. As a result, both revenues and cost of revenues, energy, hosting
 21 and other are expected to increase upon completion of this restatement for 2021. There will
 also be minor increases to revenues and cost of revenues, energy, hosting and other in
 22 previously issued interim financial statements in both 2021 and 2022. The restatement of
 the Impacted Financial Statements is not expected to have any impact on total margin,
 operating income or net income in 2021 or in any of the interim periods in 2021 or 2022.
 23 The Company no longer operates a pool that includes third parties.

24 211. On this news, the price of the Company's stock dropped from \$7.10 per share at the close
 25 of trading on February 28, 2023, to \$6.51 per share at the close of trading on March 1, 2023, representing
 26 a loss in value of 8.31%, or \$0.59 per share. This indicated a negative abnormal company-specific return
 27 as the NASDAQ Blockchain Economy Index rose during this period.

Subsequent Developments

The March 16, 2023 Restatement

212. On March 16, 2023, Marathon filed a Restatement in its annual report for Fiscal Year 2022 on Form 10-K with the SEC (the “2022 10-K” or “Restatement”). The 2022 10-K was signed by Defendants Thiel, Gallagher, Leupp, Antoun, and James and contained SOX certifications signed by Thiel and Gallagher attesting to its accuracy.

213. The Restatement included restated Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021, related Consolidated Statements of Operations, and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Fiscal Year 2021; restated unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the interim periods in 2022 and 2021 contained in Marathon's quarterly reports filed on Forms 10-Q for the fiscal periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, June 30, 2021 and 2022, and September 30, 2021 and 2022, and an amended Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations related to Fiscal Year 2021. The Restatement purported to correct Marathon's reports for Revenue Recognition – Principal versus Agent, Impairment of Digital Assets, NYDIG Digital Assets related to the Fund, Disposal of Assets, Other Adjustments, and related income tax adjustments.

214. The 2022 10-K disclosed that, “[t]he Company received Staff comments ***during 2022 which are material and still under review as set forth below.***” The 2022 10-K expressed that: “[w]e ***additionally*** have described below certain comments ***more recently received*** which relate to certain restatement items in this Form 10-K in order to provide complete disclosure and not imply that the restated items set forth below have been fully resolved.”

215. Specifically, the Company revealed in the Restatement, that GAAP standards were not followed nor applied in valuing the impairment of Marathon's bitcoin holdings for every quarter of 2021 and the first three quarters of 2022. In fact, contrary to what the Company stated in the 2021 10-K and in

1 violation of GAAP, Marathon failed to apply the lowest prices of bitcoin “at any time” to determine
 2 impairment. In addressing bitcoin impairments, the Company stated they,

3 *corrected its calculation of impairment on digital assets that used the U.S. Dollar bitcoin*
 4 *spot rate at a standard cutoff time instead of the lowest U.S. Dollar bitcoin spot rate at*
 5 *any point in time during the day.* The Company’s correction of this calculation results in
 6 it recognizing impairment in an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value
 7 of the digital assets at any point in time during the day.

8 216. The Restatement also disclosed that, despite that the Company restated its financial
 9 statements, several of the SEC’s comments remained unresolved and thus, Marathon could be forced to
 10 restate its financial statements further. Specifically, the Restatement outlined the following unresolved
 11 SEC Staff Comments:

12 The Company received Staff comments during 2022 which are material and still under
 13 review as set forth below. We additionally have described below certain comments more
 14 recently received which relate to certain restatement items in this Form 10-K in order to
 15 provide complete disclosure and not imply that the restated items set forth below have been
 16 fully resolved.

17 • Revenue recognition. *The Staff commented on the Company’s revenue recognition*
18 policy in its capacity as a pool operator and in its capacity as a pool participant, with
19 specific attention on the Company’s previous net recognition of revenue as an operator
20 of a pool. The Company has, in the restated financial results, revised its revenue to include
 21 gross revenue earned as pool operator with any amounts remitted to third party pool
 22 participants as cost of revenue. The Staff further commented on the Company’s accounting
 23 convention to recognize its noncash (bitcoin) revenue using fair value that is not at contract
 24 inception. The Company has evaluated the difference between its current accounting policy
 25 and fair value at contract inception and has determined that any differences in revenue are
 26 not material for all periods stated.

27 • Impairment of bitcoin. *The Staff objected to the Company’s calculation of impairment*
28 of bitcoin using a daily closing price. The Company has, in the restated financial results,
revised its calculation to calculate impairment of bitcoin using the intraday low price of
bitcoin.

29 • Accounting for investment fund. The Staff commented on whether the Company should
 30 have consolidated an investment fund in which the Company was the sole limited partner
 31 and, if so, whether its accounting for the income and expenses of the investment fund were
 32 appropriately classified within the Company’s Statements of Other Comprehensive Income
 33 (Loss). The Company has since determined it would consolidate the NYDIG Fund and
 34 updated its classification of income and expenses of the investment fund within the
 35 Statements of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) as part of the restated financial results.

- 1 ● Statements of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Presentation. The Staff has
2 commented on the classification and inclusion of certain items in loss from operation
3 versus in other income (expense). These items include realized gain (loss) on sales of
4 digital assets, interest income, impairment on digital assets and patents, and gain on sale of
 equipment. The Company has since revised its presentation prospectively, and in the
 restated financial results.
- 5 ● Embedded leases in Hosting and Power Arrangements. The Staff has asked the Company
6 for a comprehensive analysis around whether each of its server hosting arrangements
7 contain embedded leases. The Company has provided such analysis and included any
 required disclosure as a result of such analysis in the Notes to its Consolidated Financial
 Statements.
- 8 ● Investments. The Staff has requested fulsome analysis of the Company's accounting for
9 various Simple Agreements on Future Equity ("SAFEs") and its investment in equity of
10 certain investees. The Company has provided such analysis and has included impacts of
 any change in accounting for such investments in the restated financial results.
- 11 ● Risk factors. The Staff has requested further disclosure on material risks due to
12 regulations, ability to obtain financing, reputational harm, and depreciation of digital assets
 prices. The Company has considered such risks and has made the disclosures accordingly.
- 13 ● Bitcoin as collateral. The Staff has raised several comments on the Company's
14 accounting for bitcoin used as collateral within the Company's lending arrangements. The
15 Company continues to respond to the Staff's comments based on its application of U.S.
 GAAP and has not changed its classification of such bitcoin used as collateral as Digital
 assets, restricted.

17 217. The 2022 10-K further stated that, in relevant part:

18 The Company corrected its previous conclusion that as the operator of MaraPool
19 ("Operator"), third-party mining pool participants ("pool participants") are its customer.
20 The Company previously viewed such pool participants as principal to the delivery of
 transaction verification services to the network and requester and therefore recognized
21 revenue net of amount remitted to pool participants' pro rata entitlement to block rewards
 and transaction fees. The Company has since corrected its revenue recognition policy and
22 concluded that the Company's customers are the transaction requestor and the blockchain
 network, and that the Company controls the transaction verification services as an
23 Operator. This results in recognition of all transaction fees and block rewards earned from
 transaction verification services performed by the Company in its role as an Operator of
24 MaraPool as revenue from contracts with customers under Topic 606, with the portion of
 the transaction fees and block rewards remitted to MaraPool participants as cost of
25 revenues.

26 218. The Restatement disclosed the impacts of the accounting mishaps on Marathon's Revenue

27 Recognition and Impairment of Digital Assets as follows:

	Three months ended (unaudited)				Year ended December 31, 2022
	March 31, 2022 (Restated)	June 30, 2022 (Restated)	September 30, 2022 (Restated)	December 31, 2022	
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) Impact					
Total revenues	5	1	—	—	6
Cost of revenues - energy, hosting and other	(5)	(1)	—	—	(6)
Net income (loss) impact	—	—	—	—	—

	Three months ended (unaudited)				Year ended December 31, 2021 (Restated)
	March 31, 2021 (Restated)	June 30, 2021 (Restated)	September 30, 2021 (Restated)	December 31, 2021 (Restated)	
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) Impact					
Total revenues	—	—	624	8,075	8,699
Cost of revenues - energy, hosting and other	—	—	(624)	(8,075)	(8,699)
Net income (loss) impact	—	—	—	—	—

* * *

	As of (unaudited)				December 31, 2022
	March 31, 2022 (Restated)	June 30, 2022 (Restated)	September 30, 2022 (Restated)	December 31, 2022	
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheets Impact					
Digital assets	(6,204)	(9,344)	(5,433)	—	—
Digital assets, restricted - Current assets	—	(3,657)	—	—	—
Digital assets, restricted - Other assets	—	—	(3,039)	—	—
Three months ended (unaudited)					
	March 31, 2022 (Restated)	June 30, 2022 (Restated)	September 30, 2022 (Restated)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) Impact					
Impairment of digital assets	(3,756)	(6,797)	4,529	—	(6,024)
Net income (loss) impact	(3,756)	(6,797)	4,529	—	(6,024)

	As of (unaudited)				(Restated)
	March 31, 2021 (Restated)	June 30, 2021 (Restated)	September 30, 2021 (Restated)	December 31, 2021 (Restated)	
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheets Impact					
Digital assets	(204)	(2,148)	(1,597)	(2,448)	

	Three months ended (unaudited)				Year ended
	September				
	March 31, 2021 (Restated)	June 30, 2021 (Restated)	30, 2021 (Restated)	December 31, 2021 (Restated)	December 31, 2021 (Restated)
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) Impact					
Impairment of digital assets	(204)	(1,944)	551	(851)	(2,448)
Net income (loss) impact	(204)	(1,944)	551	(851)	(2,448)

219. Several other line items were restated between 2021 and 2022, as well, in the Restatement, including the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Comprehensive Income (Loss) of the Fund, Disposal of Assets, accruals for legal expenses, accumulated comprehensive income, prepaid expenses, income tax expenses, total assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity, and more.

220. Regarding MaraPool, the Restatement revealed that the Company's prior cost of revenue reports were understated as a result of the Company's accounting methods in violation of GAAP, by the following amounts:

Period	Amount of Understatement in Original Report
Q3 2021	6% or \$624,000
Fiscal Year 2021	25.8% or \$8,699,000
Q1 2022	0.19% or \$5,000
Q2 2022	0.02% or \$1,000

221. Regarding the Company's Bitcoin holdings, the Restatement revealed that the Company's prior impairment calculations were materially understated as a result of the Company's accounting methods in violation of GAAP, by the following amounts:

Period	Amount of Understatement in Original Report
Q1 2021	30.8% or \$204,000
Q2 2021	17.6% or \$1,944,000

1	Fiscal Year 2021	8.3% or \$2,448,000
2	Q1 2022	19.2% or \$3,756,000
3	Q2 2022	5.3% or \$6,797,000

5 222. The Restatement further disclosed specific material weaknesses in Marathon's internal
 6 controls, including related to its application and interpretation of GAAP, stating in relevant part:

7 management identified a weakness in internal control over financial reporting related to
 8 the application and interpretation of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP")
 9 primarily in the areas of consolidation, impairment of digital assets, disposal of property
 10 and equipment and principal versus agent considerations in revenue recognition. In
 11 addition, the Company has not designed or implemented user access controls to ensure
 12 appropriate segregation of duties, or program change management controls for certain
 13 financially relevant systems impacting the Company's processes around revenue
 14 recognition and digital assets to ensure that IT program and data changes affecting the
 15 Company's (i) financial IT applications, (ii) digital currency mining equipment, and (iii)
 16 underlying accounting records, are identified, tested, authorized and implemented
 17 appropriately to validate that data produced by its relevant IT system(s) were complete and
 18 accurate. Automated process-level controls and manual controls that are dependent upon
 19 the information derived from such financially relevant systems were also determined to be
 20 ineffective as a result of such deficiency. The Company has also not effectively designed
 21 a key manual control to detect material misstatements in revenue.

22 The material weakness related to the application and interpretation of GAAP, as described
 23 above, resulted in a material misstatement to the Company's previously issued
 24 consolidated financial statements. The material weakness associated with the manual
 25 control over revenue recognition did not result in a material misstatement to the Company's
 26 previously issued consolidated financial statements, nor in the consolidated financial
 27 statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

28 223. Marathon further concluded that, "the Company's customers are the transaction requestor
 29 and the blockchain network, and that the Company controls the transaction verification services as an
 30 Operator," and therefore Marathon had acted as a principal rather than an agent. However, the Company
 31 failed to address any new facts that led to this correction.

32 224. As a result of the Company's MaraPool accounting errors, the Company understated its
 33 cost of revenues by 25.8% or approximately \$8.7 million.

1 225. Defendant Gallagher resigned from the Company’s CFO position two weeks after the
 2 Restatement, on March 31, 2023, citing “personal reasons.” As a result of his departure, Defendant
 3 Gallagher surrendered 100,000 RSUs that were scheduled to vest over the next two years at a rate of
 4 12,500 RSUs every three months. Marathon did not announce a CFO successor for over a month until
 5 June 14, 2023. During this month period without a CFO, the Company consummated a Series A private
 6 placement offering worth over \$14 million of redeemable convertible preferred stock – a transaction in
 7 which a CFO is ordinarily centrally involved.

9 226. On December 13, 2023, FASB would issue updated standards on crypto assets to address
 10 the accounting and disclosure requirements for certain crypto assets that had been openly discussed in
 11 the industry for years. The new guidance requires entities to subsequently measure certain crypto assets
 12 at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in net income in each reporting period. In addition,
 13 entities are required to provide additional disclosures about the holdings of certain crypto assets.
 14

15 227. As discussed in the FASB’s revised standard:

16 Before ASU 2023-08, entities (other than those within the scope of the investment-
 17 company guidance in ASC 9462 or certain types of broker-dealers) accounted for crypto
 18 assets as indefinite-lived intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350 (i.e., the assets were
 19 measured at historical cost less impairment). Stakeholders had raised concerns that, among
 20 other factors, this intangible asset model (1) did not faithfully represent the economics of
 21 crypto assets *and (2) made the recognition of impairments needlessly complex by requiring entities to use a crypto asset’s lowest observable fair value within a reporting period.* The FASB anticipates that the guidance in the ASU will better reflect the
 22 economics of certain crypto assets held by entities as well as reduce the complexity and
 23 cost of complying with a historical-cost-less-impairment model under the existing
 24 requirements in ASC 350.

25 228. Thus, it was widely known and acknowledged, by the Company and public outlets and
 26 companies at large, that, despite its challenges, there was a standard way of applying ASC 350 during
 27 the Relevant Period. Still, despite their knowledge, the Individual Defendants either deliberately failed
 28 to inform themselves or recklessly disregarded the prevailing accounting principles that implicated their
 primary assets—thus, consciously exposing the Company to an inevitable restatement, perpetuated
 internal control problems, and heightened regulatory scrutiny.

1 **The Individual Defendants' Knowledge and Conscious Disregard of Red Flags**

2 229. The Individual Defendants were not ignorant of the accounting protocols the Company
 3 was required to adhere to and the fact that Marathon was not following those protocols properly or in a
 4 manner that did not expose the Company to serious risks. Indeed, the Company disclosed in its annual
 5 report filed with the SEC on March 16, 2021 (as well as elsewhere in its later-filed SEC statements), that
 6 its digital currencies were intangible assets and that “[i]mpairment exists when the carrying amount
 7 exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital currency at the time its fair
 8 value is being measured.”⁹ The same annual report maintained that “[m]anagement, in conjunction with
 9 its outside public accountants and its auditors, has examined various factors surrounding the substance
 10 of the Company’s operations and the available guidance published for public company accounting
 11 practices in Accounting Standards Codification.” *Id.*

13 230. Defendant Thiel served (and serves) as Marathon’s CEO and Chair of the Board,
 14 Defendant Okamoto previously served as Marathon’s CEO and Executive Chair. Defendant Salzman
 15 was Marathon’s Chief Accounting Officer and CFO, and Defendant Gallagher was Marathon’s CFO.
 16 Each of these roles put these Officer Defendants – who were highly experienced in their respective
 17 professions – in a position to not only oversee, but to interact with the nuances of the Company’s
 18 accounting and auditing apparatus – especially as it pertained to a core function of the Company, Bitcoin
 19 revenue and valuation. For instance, according to the 2022 Proxy Statement, Defendant Thiel had a
 20 history as a leader in the blockchain/cryptocurrency field, including as it pertained to mitigating
 21 investment risk and Defendants Salzman and Gallagher had extensive experience in finance and
 22 accounting leadership in multiple industries. Also, Marathon’s annual report for the Fiscal Year 2020
 23 filed on Form 10-K with the SEC (the “2020 10-K”) described Defendant Okamoto as a seasoned
 24 investment leader with experience in research and due diligence and instrumental in developing
 25

28 9 <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1507605/000149315221006139/form10-k.htm>

1 proprietary trading software. The pedigree of these Officer Defendants is indicative of leaders in
 2 possession of an understanding of significant revenue recognition requirements – requirements that, as
 3 described in more detail herein – were well known and obvious to companies with cryptocurrency assets,
 4 as evinced by the manner in which other companies publicly reported impairment losses on their
 5 intangible assets as early as February 2021, including Tesla and MicroStrategy, as discussed above.
 6 Further, because these Officer Defendants were involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company,
 7 including in close proximity to the employees and outside advisors who were analyzing the Company's
 8 accounting and advising on proper accounting methodology, and admittedly familiarized themselves with
 9 the relevant accounting standards and practices surrounding intangible assets, as discussed in Marathon's
 10 annual report filed in March 2021, Defendants Thiel, Okamoto, Salzman, and Gallagher knew how the
 11 Company was accounting for its bitcoin holdings, and how such practices departed from the standard in
 12 a way that exposed the Company.
 13

14 231. Likewise, a majority of the Individual Defendants were in a position to know precisely
 15 that internally categorizing Marathon as an “agent” instead of a principal for accounting purposes
 16 conflicted with the explicit requirements and guidance provided by the FASB ASC. As Marathon's SEC
 17 filings acknowledged during the Relevant Period, Marathon controlled its Marapool operations.
 18 Regarding what constitutes a “principal entity,” ASC 606-20-66-37 states, “[a]n entity is a principal if it
 19 controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer.” Thus, the
 20 Officer Defendants would have been aware from discussions with auditors and other personnel prior to
 21 certifying Marathon's financial reports, how an important line item like revenue, was being reported.
 22

23 232. During the Relevant Period, the public discourse surrounding accounting for impairment
 24 on cryptocurrency reflected: (1) that there were indeed certain rules that companies were expected to (and
 25 widely did) adhere to regarding how impairment was measured on intangible assets like Bitcoin; and (2)
 26

1 regulators were beginning to pay specific attention to accounting for cryptocurrencies, and the application
 2 of relevant rules, which were both subject to review and change.¹⁰

3 233. On June 24, 2021, FASB published an Invitation to Comment (“ITC”) to solicit broad
 4 stakeholder feedback about the future standard-setting agenda of the FASB. Specifically, the ITC
 5 identified the request among stakeholders to mandate stronger guidance on the pricing of digital assets.
 6 This indicates that the protocols in place, wanting as they may have been, were widely known to the
 7 industry. As such, because of the Individual Defendants’ close and ongoing interactions and
 8 responsibilities with regard to Marathon’s internal and external auditing functions all of the Individual
 9 Defendants were aware of the present protocols and were put on notice that the accounting methods for
 10 digital assets were subject to change. This is particularly true of a Company such as Marathon where the
 11 accounting of cryptocurrencies was a core operation of the Company.

12 234. The next month, Wolters Kluwer, a global information services company, published a
 13 primer on cryptocurrency accounting – further demonstrating that the digital currency accounting
 14 protocols that the Individual Defendants were failing to follow were widely understood in the industry.
 15 The included example of cryptocurrency disclosures included the following:

16 We perform an analysis each quarter to identify whether events or changes in
 17 circumstances, principally decreases in the quoted prices on active exchanges, indicate that
 18 it is more likely than not that our digital assets are impaired. *In determining if an
 19 impairment has occurred, we consider the lowest market price of one bitcoin quoted on
 20 the active exchange since acquiring the bitcoin. If the then current carrying value of a
 21 digital asset exceeds the fair value so determined, an impairment loss has occurred with
 22 respect to those digital assets in the amount equal to the difference between their
 23 carrying values and the price determined.*

24 (Emphasis added).¹¹

25
 26 ¹⁰chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://business.columbia.edu/sites/default/files-
 27 efs/imce-uploads/ADP/Anderson%20Fang%20Moon%20Shipman%202022.pdf

28 ¹¹chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://wolterskluwer-taa.postclickmarketing.com/Global/FileLib/ARM_Landing_Page/expert_insights_01.pdf

235. It was known that “an impairment assessment is required whenever a triggering event indicates it is more likely than not that an impairment has occurred. If the cryptocurrency’s fair value is below its carrying amount ***at that date***,” *Id.* (emphasis added). Notably, where a company determined to use a “cut-off” time in circumstances where there was no traditional “market closing price” additional guidance existed on “how to consider transactions that occur after the cut-off time but before the end of the reporting period[]” to ultimately ensure compliance with the rule, which required, using the “lowest market price of one bitcoin quoted on the active exchange since acquiring the bitcoin[]” in conjunction with calculating impairment. *Id.* For example, PwC provided an assets guide stating:

Reporting entities will need to have processes in place to monitor for events (e.g., trades that occur below the reporting entity's cost) that indicate that the fair value of the crypto assets may be below their carrying value. The impairment test under ASC 350 is a one-step test that compares the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, an impairment is recorded. Once the intangible asset is impaired, the impairment loss is not reversed if the fair value subsequently increases.

events may occur after the close of a market but before the end of the measurement date. When that is the case, a quoted market price may not be representative of fair value on the measurement date. Reporting entities should establish and consistently apply a policy for identifying and incorporating events that may affect fair value measurements.

236. Instead of using the lowest price, however, the Company created arbitrary cut-off times and used the “daily closing price” per that time as opposed to the lowest price of bitcoin on the day in question, as disclosed in the Restatement. Another article from October 2021 described in lay terms how companies tested for impairment and account for digital assets:¹²

To test for impairment, a company will compare the purchase price—the cost basis—of the asset, with the current market value of the asset. If, at any point in the reporting period, the price of the underlying asset drops below its purchase price, you have to reduce your holding amount to the lowest point during the period.

For example, if a company purchased 1 ether (ETH) for \$3,000 on April 15, they would need to monitor the constantly fluctuating ETH price to test for impairment, and determine if the price of 1 ETH ever dips below their cost basis.

¹² <https://www.taxbit.com/blogs/4-key-challenges-of-digital-assets-accounting/>

If the price, at any point in time, were to fall below \$3,000, the company would need to write-down the value of their asset to the lowest point within the reporting period, along with a corresponding loss recognized in earnings.

Id.

237. Public analysis on the topic described the same.¹³ In December 2022, an academic study over “Accounting for Cryptocurrencies” observed that “[b]eginning in 2020, however, [there was] a shift toward using the lowest price since acquisition as an impairment trigger. As of 2021Q4, **77 percent of firms that disclose their impairment trigger apply this assumption**, resulting in more frequent impairment losses and lower carrying values.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Although the landscape for cryptocurrency accounting was relatively new and uncharted, that did not mean there were no guidelines for companies regarding how to properly apply accounting rules to avoid incorrectly reporting financial line items in disclosures. *See id.* (“conservative interpretation of intangible asset accounting under U.S. GAAP suggests that a trade of the same crypto at a price below the carrying value at any point during the period is an indicator of impairment, regardless of whether the fair value subsequently increases. In the absence of an authoritative accounting standard that specifically applies to crypto holdings, influential bodies appear to suggest this conservative approach.”).

238. Inevitably, this meant that companies like Marathon, whose primary assets were intangible and thus, expected to be accounted for in a particular way, were subject to scrutiny. Within this context, the Individual Defendants, instead of adhering to widely understood and conservative application of relevant accounting rules for calculating impairment, determined to apply an arbitrary rule that ultimately exposed the Company to SEC inquiry and a restatement of numerous financial reports.

239. Notably, as of March 1, 2022, when Marathon publicly disclosed that its annual report would be filed late due to certain issues with its audit (and presumably sooner, internally), each of the Individual Defendants knew that Marathon’s accounting firm was struggling with issues related to

¹³See chrome extension://efaidnbmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://business.columbia.edu/sites/default/files-efs/imce-uploads/ADP/Anderson%20Fang%20Moon%20Shipman%202022.pdf

1 Marathon's revenues in 2021 over 2020 due in part to it being the first year that the Company was being
2 audited for internal controls. *See* Form 12b-25 filed with the SEC on March 1, 2022 (the "NT 10-K").
3 Despite additional red flags that would be waived in the direction of the Individual Defendants, however,
4 internal control and accounting issues at the Company would remain and worsen as the year progressed.
5

6 240. Specifically, on March 1, 2022, the Company filed the NT 10-K with the SEC on Form
7 12b-25. According to the notice, Marathon encountered a delay in its independent registered accounting
8 firm's completion of the audit of its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 because
9 of: "(i) the significant increase in amount and complexity of revenues in 2021 over 2020, (ii) the
10 Company's transition to large accelerated filer status, shortening filing deadlines by 30 days, and (iii) the
11 Company's first year of being audited for internal controls." The Company disclosed that it expected to
12 file its 10-K within 15 days of the due date.
13

14 241. Given the Individual Defendants' exposure to the Company's revenue recognition
15 protocols, the fact that the Company had opted to delay the filing of its 10-K due to unexpected revenue
16 recognition complexity, and the open industry discussion of the FASB ITC forecasting forthcoming
17 changes to the required accounting measures, the Individual Defendants would have known, at the very
18 least that the Company's digital currency revenue recognition protocols – and by extension the
19 Company's public statements regarding those protocols – necessitated further review and possible
20 correction.
21

22 242. Defendants Leupp, James, Ouissal, and Antoun, as members of the Audit Committee
23 during the Relevant Period, would have been particularly aware of the required accounting methods for
24 cryptocurrency and the mounting evidence that Marathon's actual accounting practices were not
25 consistent with those requirements. First, as described in the Audit Committee Charter, the Committee
26 was directly responsible for, among other things: (i) establishing systems of reporting to the Audit
27 Committee by management and the independent auditors regarding any significant judgments made in
28

1 management's preparation of the financial statements; (ii) reviewing with the independent auditors and
2 financial accounting personnel, the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls,
3 and eliciting any recommendations for the improvement of such internal control procedures or particular
4 areas where new or more detailed controls or procedures are desirable; (iii) reviewing financial statements
5 contained in reports to shareholders with management and the independent auditors to determine that the
6 independent auditors are satisfied with the disclosure and content of the financial statements; and (iv)
7 reviewing with management any financial information, earnings press releases and earnings guidance
8 filed with the SEC or disseminated to the public, including any certification, report, opinion or review
9 rendered by the independent auditors. Further, according to Marathon's 2021 and 2022 Proxy
10 Statements, the Audit Committee had, during those years, reviewed and discussed audited financial
11 statements with management and the Company's independent public accountant, and discussed with the
12 independent public accountant matters required to be discussed in accordance with the rules sent forth by
13 Public Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"). These activities and interactions demonstrate that
14 Defendants Leupp, James, Ouissal, and Antoun were personally involved in reviewing the Company's
15 accounting methods, discussing these methods with the Company's outside accountants, including
16 Marcum LLP – which publicly discussed their awareness of the proper accounting methods for Bitcoin
17 – and ensuring that the Company's accounting and public disclosures were accurate. For these reasons,
18 any deficiencies with those accounting procedures would have been known to Defendants Leupp and
19 Antoun, or at the very least would have warranted an investigation. Neither of which occurred until far
20 too late.

243. Finally, Defendants DeNuccio and Mellinger as members of the Board would have been
25 privy to information and personnel that would have made them aware, at the very least, that Marathon's
26 accounting protocols regarding Bitcoin valuation, and by extension its reporting of its cryptocurrency
27 revenue and accounting warranted further review—at least as of March 2022. Specifically, Defendants
28

1 DeNuccio and Mellinger were responsible for overseeing Marathon’s risk management processes and
2 received and reviewed periodic reports from management and others concerning the same, as disclosed
3 in Marathon’s public filings with the SEC. According to the Audit Committee’s charter, the Committee’s
4 primary role is to “provide assistance to the Board” on issues that include “corporate accounting,
5 reporting practices of the Corporation, the quality and integrity of the financial reports of the Corporation
6 and the Corporation’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.” As described above, the Audit
7 Committee was tasked with a variety of duties and interactions involving financial operations oversight,
8 interactions with Marathon’s management and external accounting and auditing personnel, and ongoing
9 analysis of Marathon’s accounting and auditing functions and performance. Thus, Defendants DeNuccio,
10 and Mellinger, through their Board interactions with the Audit Committee, would have been exposed to
11 detailed information regarding Marathon’s accounting procedures and the prevailing rules with regard to
12 proper digital asset accounting procedures – procedures that Marcum LLP admitted to understanding or
13 at the very least, the internal control issues plaguing the Company, which related to Marathon’s revenues,
14 among other things.

17 244. Yet, even if the activities and interactions of the Officer Defendants, Audit Committee,
18 and the Board as a whole did not raise awareness of the significant accounting issues pervading the
19 Company, the Company’s own disclosures of internal control deficiencies during the Relevant Period –
20 taken in conjunction with those above-described activities and interactions – would have, at the very least
21 indicated the need for a more robust investigation into the Company’s accounting processes and
22 protocols, as well as its related public disclosure procedures.

24 245. For instance, as noted above, on March 1, 2022, Marathon filed the NT 10-K. According
25 to the notice, Marathon encountered a delay in its independent registered accounting firm’s completion
26 of the audit of its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 because of: “(i) the
27 significant increase in amount and complexity of revenues in 2021 over 2020, (ii) the Company’s
28

1 transition to large accelerated filer status, shortening filing deadlines by 30 days, and (iii) the Company’s
 2 first year of being audited for internal controls.” Then, on March 10, 2022, Marathon filed its annual
 3 report for the Fiscal Year 2021 on Form 10-K with the SEC (the “2021 10-K”). The 2021 10-K was
 4 signed by Defendants Thiel, Salzman, Ouissal, Leupp, Antoun, DeNuccio, and James. The 2021 10-K
 5 included an adverse opinion by Marcum LLP describing internal control deficiencies with regard to
 6 “certain financially relevant systems impacting the Company’s processes around revenue recognition and
 7 digital assets. . . .”

9 246. As detailed in Item 9A of the 2021 10-K:

10 Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as
 11 of December 31, 2021. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the
 12 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) in
 13 Internal Control - Integrated Framework in the 2013 COSO framework. Based on this
 14 evaluation, management identified a weakness in internal control over financial reporting
 15 related to Information Technology General Controls (ITGC). Specifically, the Company
 16 did not design and/or implement user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of
 17 duties or program change management controls for certain financially relevant systems
 18 impacting the Company’s processes around revenue recognition and digital assets to ensure
 19 that IT program and data changes affecting the Company’s (i) financial IT applications, (ii)
 20 digital currency mining equipment, and (iii) underlying accounting records, are identified,
 21 tested, authorized and implemented appropriately to validate that data produced by its
 22 relevant IT system(s) were complete and accurate. Automated process-level controls and
 23 manual controls that are dependent upon the information derived from such financially
 24 relevant systems were also determined to be ineffective as a result of such deficiency. In
 25 addition, the Company has not effectively designed a manual key control to detect material
 26 misstatements in revenue.

27 The material weakness described above did not result in a material misstatement to the
 28 Company’s previously issued consolidated financial statements, nor in the consolidated
 29 financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

30 247. The 2021 10-K also discussed the remediation steps to be taken:

31 Remediation

32 As noted above, during the initial audit over the internal controls over financial reporting
 33 (“ICFR”) a material weakness was identified related to certain ITGCs over user access,
 34 segregation of duties and change management controls.

35 As management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial
 36 reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial

1 reporting, ***we understand the importance of developing a resolution plan aligned with***
 2 ***management and overseen by the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.*** Our plan
 3 includes the following:

- 4 • Enhance our remediation team by continuing to increase our headcount in 2022 in key
 financial reporting and information technology roles (i.e. as we have increased from
 three full time employees as of December 31, 2020 to ten full time employees as of
 December 31, 2021).
- 5 • Continue to utilize an external third-party internal audit and SOX 404 implementation
 firm to work to improve the Company's controls related to our material weaknesses,
 specifically relating to user access and change management surrounding the
 Company's IT systems and applications.
- 6 • Continue to implement new processes and controls and engage external resources
 when required in connection with remediating this material weakness, such that these
 controls are designed, implemented, and operating effectively.
- 7 • Continue to formalize our policies and processes over including those over outside
 service providers with a specific focus on enhancing design and documentation related
 to (i) developing and communicating additional policies and procedures to govern the
 areas of IT change management and user access processes and related control activities
 and (ii) develop robust processes to validate data received from third-parties and relied
 upon to generate financial statements is complete and accurate.

15 We recognize that the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting
 16 will not be considered remediated until the remediate controls operate for a sufficient
 17 period of time and can be tested and concluded by management to be designed and
 18 operating effectively. Because our remediation efforts involve our outsource service
 19 providers, we cannot provide any assurance that these remediation efforts will be
 successful or that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective as a result
 of these efforts.

20 We continue to evaluate and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting
 21 related to the identified material weaknesses and management may determine to take
 22 additional measures to address control deficiencies or determine to modify the remediation
 23 plan described above. ***In addition, we report the progress and status of the above***
remediation efforts to the Audit Committee on a periodic basis.

23 (Emphasis added).

24 248. Despite vague remediation promises, little progress was reported thereafter during the
 25 Relevant Period, although Marathon's SEC filings between 2021 and 2022 maintained that the
 26 independent directors were working with management to improve internal controls. The Company hired
 27
 28

1 an “Assistant Controller” to support the Chief Accounting Officer in July 2022, but made no other notable
2 changes beyond that to address the deficiencies until after the Relevant Period.

3 249. The 2021 10-K’s admission that the Company suffered from internal controls was known
4 to all the Individual Defendants, including those on the Board by at least the filing of the 2021 10-K on
5 March 10, 2022, and to members of the Audit Committee – specifically Defendants Antoun, Ouissal and
6 Leupp and management, likely before such issues were publicly disclosed. As such, the Individual
7 Defendants were both on notice of internal controls deficiencies and specifically charged with and
8 claimed to undertake remediation efforts.

9 250. On August 9, 2022, as discussed above, the Company explicitly stated in its Q2 2022 10-
10 Q that it classified itself as an agent rather than a principal with respect to MaraPool operations—even
11 though it also publicly acknowledged that Marathon controlled MaraPool operations. Thus, there was a
12 clear disconnect in how Marathon was reporting its financial statements and what the prevailing
13 accounting rules required. Given that this information was public, and the Company at such time was
14 exposed to serious internal control deficiencies—to the point where its own auditor could not sign off on
15 the accuracy of certain unaudited statements made during the Relevant Period, and thus, could not be
16 used as a shield for the Individual Defendants to rely upon, the Individual Defendants, through their
17 positions, their reported engagement with Marathon’s accounting and internal control issues, their
18 responsibilities and duties as management and fiduciaries overseeing risk and compliance, and the
19 publicly available nature of relevant events and contexts that should have alerted the Individual
20 Defendants to take meaningful action sooner, reflect a knowing and conscious disregard of their fiduciary
21 duties and of the pertinent law. As of August 9, 2022—issued flagged in the 2021 10-K over internal
22 controls remained unresolved, and additional internal control issues would be uncovered during the
23 eventual Audit Committee investigation that preceded disclosure about the SEC’s inquiry and ultimate
24 Restatement in 2023.

1 251. On October 20, 2022, Marathon's auditor, Marcum LLP, explicitly acknowledged
 2 GAAP's impairment requirements as it relates to bitcoin in an article attributed to Robert Graham
 3 Marcum's National Leader – Digital Assets & Blockchain. The article acknowledged that GAAP
 4 principles *required* bitcoin impairment to be measured at the currency's lowest value – not at an arbitrary
 5 "closing" time. The article addressed the FASB's recent recommendation to modify the accounting rules
 6 for cryptocurrency assets, stating:

7 8 This recommendation may prove a boon to the cryptocurrency industry as advocates for
 9 the change have long suggested that adopting the fair-value accounting method will enable
 10 crypto holdings to be accurately valued on corporate balance sheets. The existing
 11 impairment requirement will be phased out so an asset won't have to be recorded at its
 12 lowest ever post-purchase value.

13 1252. By this time, given the public positions taken by its own auditors and the fact that the
 14 Audit Committee was tasked by its Charter to work closely with Marathon's internal and external auditors
 15 on issues that included, among other things: (i) Establishing systems of reporting to the Audit Committee
 16 by management and the independent auditors regarding any significant judgments made in management's
 17 preparation of the financial statements; (ii) Reviewing with the independent auditors and financial
 18 accounting personnel, the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls, and
 19 eliciting any recommendations for the improvement of such internal control procedures or particular
 20 areas where new or more detailed controls or procedures are desirable; (iii) Reviewing financial
 21 statements contained in reports to shareholders with management and the independent auditors to
 22 determine that the independent auditors are satisfied with the disclosure and content of the financial
 23 statements; and (iv) Reviewing with management any financial information, earnings press releases and
 24 earnings guidance filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or disseminated to the public,
 25 including any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the independent auditors, the members
 26 of the Company's Audit Committee would have been exposed to the fact – already publicly defined by
 27
 28

Marcum LLP – that Marathon was not following proper accounting protocols with respect to its digital currently revenue recognition and thus was not disclosing accurate information to the public.

253. Moreover, while the public would not know until 2023, the SEC issued material Staff Comments to the Company in 2022 that would have long-lasting impacts on Marathon's ability to provide complete and accurate disclosures.

254. Collectively, the aforementioned facts and circumstances support that the Individual Defendants were aware of Marathon's accounting and internal control problems, through the existence of red flags that were readily before them, yet, allowed such issues to persist, exposing Marathon to SEC scrutiny and the need to restate years' worth of its financial reports.

DAMAGES TO MARATHON

255. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' conduct, Marathon has lost and will continue to lose and expend many millions of dollars.

256. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to, legal fees, costs, and any payments for resolution of or to satisfy a judgement associated with the Securities Class Action, and its internal investigation, the SEC's investigation and the Restatement, and amounts paid to outside lawyers, accountants, and investigators in connection thereto.

257. Such expenditures also include, but are not limited to, fees, costs, and any payments for resolution of or to satisfy judgements associated with any other lawsuits filed against the Company or the Individual Defendants based on the misconduct alleged herein, and any amounts paid to outside lawyers, accountants, and investigators in connection thereto.

258. Such expenditures will also include costs incurred in any internal investigations pertaining to violations of law, costs incurred in defending any investigations or legal actions taken against the Company due to its violations of law, and payments of any fines or settlement amounts associated with the Company's violations.

1 259. Additionally, these expenditures include, but are not limited to, unjust compensation,
 2 benefits, and other payments provided to the Individual Defendants who breached their fiduciary duties
 3 to the Company and others, including those received pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan.

4 260. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' conduct, Marathon has also
 5 suffered and will continue to suffer a loss of reputation and goodwill, and a "liar's discount" that will
 6 plague the Company's stock in the future due to the Company's and their misrepresentations.
 7

DERIVATIVE ALLEGATIONS

9 261. Plaintiffs bring this action derivatively and for the benefit of Marathon to redress injuries
 10 suffered, and to be suffered, as a result of the Individual Defendants' breaches of their fiduciary duties as
 11 directors and officers of Marathon, unjust enrichment, waste of corporate assets, violations of the
 12 Exchange Act, the aiding and abetting thereof.
 13

14 262. Marathon is named solely as a nominal party in this action. This is not a collusive action
 15 to confer jurisdiction on this Court that it would not otherwise have.

16 263. Plaintiffs are, and have been at all relevant times, shareholders of Marathon. Plaintiffs
 17 will adequately and fairly represent the interests of Marathon in enforcing and prosecuting its rights, and,
 18 to that end, have retained competent counsel, experienced in derivative litigation, to enforce and
 19 prosecute this action.
 20

DEMAND FUTILITY ALLEGATIONS

21 264. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege each and every allegation stated above as
 22 if fully set forth herein.
 23

24 265. A pre-suit demand on the Board of Marathon is futile and, therefore, excused. At the time
 25 of filing of this action, the Board consists of the following seven individuals: Defendants Thiel, Antoun,
 26 Leupp, and Mellinger (the "Director-Defendants"), along with non-parties Vicki Mealer-Burke, Janet
 27 George, and Barbara Humpton (together with the Director-Defendants, the "Directors"). Plaintiffs need
 28

1 only to allege demand futility as to four of the seven Directors who are on the Board at the time of this
2 amended complaint.

3 266. Demand is excused as to all of the Director-Defendants because each one of them faces,
4 individually and collectively, a substantial likelihood of liability as a result of the scheme they engaged
5 in knowingly or recklessly to cause the Company to make false and misleading statements and omissions
6 of material facts, which renders them unable to impartially investigate the charges and decide whether to
7 pursue action against themselves and the other perpetrators of the scheme.

8 267. In complete abdication of their fiduciary duties, the Director-Defendants knowingly or
9 with conscious disregard made and/or caused the Company to make the materially false and misleading
10 statements alleged herein.

11 268. Demand is also excused as to the Director-Defendants because pursuant to the 2021 Proxy
12 Statement, the Incentive Plan was approved by an invalid vote, given that the 2021 Proxy Statement
13 contained materially false and misleading statements that would have impacted how shareholders voted
14 on the proposals solicited therein, like the Incentive Plan. As detailed below, the Director-Defendants
15 each improperly accepted lucrative stock awards that were undue given that manner in which they were
16 provided. Such awards, which are not merely routine compensation provided under routine circumstances,
17 and which Plaintiff explicitly challenges herein as a result, render the Director-Defendants interested for
18 purposes of demand. These financial incentives rendered the Director-Defendants personally interested
19 in the alleged misconduct in a manner that extinguishes any presumption that their actions (or inactions)
20 were protected under the business judgement rule.

21 269. Although the applicable legal landscape remains unclear on what amounts to a material
22 benefit in circumstances, like here, where directors pocket considerable stock awards provided under an
23 incentive plan solicited and approved by means of a false and misleading proxy statement, here, the
24 hundreds of thousands of dollars (and millions for certain Defendants) in additional compensation

provided to the Director-Defendants under the Incentive Plan would undoubtedly have impacted the manner in which they each considered a demand challenging those awards, and the process from which they were provided and received. Reaping additional undue awards of stock in amounts between \$495,662 and \$10,517,234 between 2021 and 2023 from the Incentive Plan, specifically, rendered these Defendants recipients of material personal benefits. The inquiry considers and should consider whether such benefit would weigh on an individual's mind when considering a course of action. In this instance, stock awards provided under the Incentive Plan comprised well over a majority of their total compensation package. As detailed below, relative to what each Director-Defendant received as base pay for their services, the Incentive Plan awards were substantial and enabled each Director-Defendant to receive far more than what an average director receives in additional pay at comparable companies.¹⁴

270. The average salary for a director on a Board of Directors in the United States in 2022 was \$177,500 per year.¹⁵ The median compensation provided in the form of equity was \$140,000 for mid-cap companies, like Marathon, in 2022 and \$150,000 in 2023.¹⁶

271. A survey of Marathon's competitors between 2021 and 2023 further support that the RSU awards provided to the Director-Defendants during the Relevant Period were significant in comparison to similar companies:¹⁷

19 **Cipher Mining Inc.:**

20 ***FY 2021 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION***

Name	<u>Fees Earned</u>	<u>Stock</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>

23 ¹⁴ As stated above, it is not a requirement to include comparative data for purposes of establishing whether
24 a director has a personal interest under prevailing law that would inhibit their ability to consider a demand
adequately. Nonetheless, Plaintiff includes this information for completeness.

25 ¹⁵<https://www.paygovernance.com/viewpoints/trends-in-s-p-500-board-of-director-compensation#:~:text=Fees%20for%20Board%20Leadership%20Roles&text=The%20median%20value%20of%20incremental,to%20a%20%E2%80%9Ctypical%E2%80%9D%20director.>

26 ¹⁶ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.fwcook.com/content/documents/publications/23-10-17_FWC_2023_Director_Compensation_Final.pdf, at 13.

27 ¹⁷ All charts below come from publicly filed proxy statements filed with the SEC in 2022 and 2024.

	<u>or Paid in Cash (\$)(1)</u>	<u>Awards (\$)(2)</u>	
Cary Grossman	41,667	100,000	141,667
Caitlin Long	37,500	100,000	137,500
James Newsome	50,000	100,000	150,000
Wesley (Bo) Williams	40,000	100,000	140,000
Holly Morrow Evans	39,167	100,000	139,167
Robert Dykes	42,500	100,000	142,500

FY 2022 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)(1)	Stock Awards (\$)(2)	Total (\$)
Cary Grossman	175,000	100,000	275,000
Caitlin Long	152,500	100,000	252,500
James Newsome	200,000	100,000	300,000
Wesley (Bo) Williams	160,000	100,000	260,000
Holly Morrow Evans	157,500	100,000	257,500
Robert Dykes	127,500	100,000	227,500

FY 2023 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)(1)	Stock Awards (\$)(2)	Total (\$)
Cary Grossman	150,000	145,000	295,000
Caitlin Long	132,500	145,000	277,500
James Newsome	150,000	145,000	295,000
Wesley (Bo) Williams	140,000	145,000	285,000
Holly Morrow Evans	137,500	145,000	282,500
Robert Dykes	127,500	145,000	272,500
Robert Flatley	49,239	70,000	119,239

Cleanspark, Inc.***FY 2021 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION***

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation (\$)	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Larry McNeill	\$62,083	—	—	—	—	—	\$62,083
Roger Beynon	\$37,917	\$15,000	—	—	—	—	\$52,917
Dr. Thomas Wood	—	\$62,083	—	—	—	—	\$62,083

FY 2022 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation (\$)	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Larry McNeill	\$120,000	—	—	—	—	—	\$120,000
Roger Beynon	\$80,000	—	—	—	—	—	\$80,000
Dr. Thomas Wood	\$60,000	\$60,048	—	—	—	—	\$120,048

FY 2023 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Award (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation (\$)	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
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1	Larry McNeill	\$120,000	\$200,00 0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$320,00
2	Roger P. Beynon	\$113,333	\$200,00 0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$313,33
3	Dr. Thomas L. Wood	\$120,000	\$200,00 0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$320,00
4	Amanda Cavaleri	\$100,000	\$200,00 0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$300,00

13 **Stronghold Digital Mining, Inc.**

14 ***FY 2021 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION***

17 Name	18 Option Awards⁽¹⁾	19 Stock Awards⁽²⁾	20 Total
William B. Spence ⁽³⁾	\$4,351,555 ⁽⁴⁾	\$—	\$4,351,555
Sarah P. James	\$152,711	\$20,109	\$172,820
Thomas J. Pacchia	\$152,711	\$20,109	\$172,820
Matthew Smith	\$136,346	\$12,228	\$148,574
Thomas Trowbridge, IV	\$141,311	\$20,109	\$151,420

23 ***FY 2022 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION***

25 Name	26 Fees Earned or Paid in Cash⁽⁴⁾	27 Stock Awards	28 Total

1	William B. Spence ⁽¹⁾	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
2	Indira Agarwal ⁽²⁾	\$52,192	\$50,000	\$102,192
3	Sarah P. James	\$53,599	\$95,000	\$148,599
4	Thomas J. Pacchia	\$42,879	\$95,000	\$137,879
5	Matthew Smith ⁽³⁾	\$72,116	\$20,000	\$92,115
6	Thomas Trowbridge, IV	\$55,057	\$95,000	\$150,057
7				
8				

9 ***FY 2023 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION***

10	Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards ⁽³⁾	All Other Compensation	Total
11	Indira Agarwal	\$75,000	\$160,840	—	\$235,840
12	Thomas Doherty ⁽²⁾	\$55,000	\$81,667	—	\$136,667
13	Sarah P. James	\$68,750	\$160,840	—	\$229,590
14	Thomas J. Pacchia	\$63,750	\$160,840	—	\$224,590
15	Thomas Trowbridge, IV	\$63,750	\$160,840	—	\$224,590
16	Bill Spence ⁽⁴⁾	—	\$2,225,000	\$256,667	\$2,481,667
17					
18					

19 272. As a result of the foregoing, the Director-Defendants breached their fiduciary duties, face
 20 a substantial likelihood of liability, are not disinterested, and demand upon them is futile, and thus
 21 excused.

22 **Demand on Defendant Thiel is Excused**

23 273. Defendant Thiel is Marathon's CEO and Chairman of the Board and has served in those
 24 positions since April 26, 2021, and January 1, 2022, respectively. Thus, as the Company admits,
 25 Defendant Thiel is not an independent director. The Company provides Defendant Thiel with his
 26 principal occupation, and he receives handsome compensation, including \$36,116,620 in 2023,
 27 \$7,109,432 in 2022, and \$18,022,335 in 2021 for his services. Defendant Thiel was ultimately
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1 responsible for all of the false and misleading statements and omissions that were made, including those
2 contained in each of the Company's SEC filings referenced herein as well as the press releases, cited
3 above, wherein he personally made the false and misleading statements at issue and signed certifications
4 pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley ("SOX") attesting to the accuracies of such statements. In addition, he
5 solicited the 2021 and 2022 Proxy Statements which contained false and misleading elements that
6 contributed, *inter alia*, to shareholders reelecting him to the Board and approving the availability of
7 7,500,000 more common shares in the Incentive Plan on false pretenses.

9 274. As the Company's top officer, Defendant Thiel would have been keenly aware of the
10 ongoing operations of the Company, especially as it pertained to Marathon's core operation – digital
11 currencies. As disclosed by the Company in multiple SEC filings, Defendant Thiel had a deep
12 background leading digital currency companies. Further, as CEO, Defendant Thiel's duties of oversight
13 and operation would have put him into direct contact with the Company accounting personnel and outside
14 advisors who would be aware of the proper accounting protocols and Marathon's status with regard to
15 meeting those protocols. This is especially true given the relative small size of the Company. As such,
16 Defendant Thiel was exposed to the accounting intricacies that would make him aware of red flags—
17 including the public discourse on calculating impairment, which, as a member of management, he
18 admittedly familiarized himself with as disclosed in the 2021 10-K. *See id.* at 13 ("Management, in
19 conjunction with its outside public accountants and its auditors, has examined various factors surrounding
20 the substance of the Company's operations and the available guidance published for public company
21 accounting practices in Accounting Standards Codification.") Further, given this knowledge, Defendant
22 Thiel would have had no basis to believe that the public statements being made – many by him – regarding
23 the Company's digital currency revenue recognition were entirely accurate, or that the Company's
24 accounting practices did not expose Marathon to heightened risks.
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26

1 275. Moreover, as Chairman during the Relevant Period, Defendant Thiel regularly
2 communicated with members of the Audit Committee, management, Marathon’s outside auditor Marcum
3 LLP. According to the Audit Committee’s charter, the Audit Committee’s primary role is to “provide
4 assistance to the Board” on issues that include “corporate accounting, reporting practices of the
5 Corporation, the quality and integrity of the financial reports of the Corporation and the Corporation’s
6 compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.” Further, as described below, the Audit Committee
7 was tasked with a variety of duties and interactions involving financial operations oversight, interactions
8 with Marathon’s management and external accounting and auditing personnel, and ongoing analysis of
9 Marathon’s accounting and auditing functions and performance. Thus, Defendant Thiel, through his
10 Board interactions, would have been privy to detailed information regarding Marathon’s accounting
11 procedures and the prevailing rules with regard to proper digital asset accounting protocols. Given these
12 comprehensive ties to and interactions with Marathon’s accounting and auditing apparatus, Defendant
13 Thiel knew, or consciously disregarded, at the very least, that there were significant inconsistencies in
14 how Marathon was accounting for its digital assets and how it was then distributing that information to
15 the public. In fact, according to the 2021 10-K, Defendant Thiel himself served on the Audit Committee
16 at one point. Thus, by allowing false and misleading information to be disseminated, Defendant Thiel
17 breached his fiduciary duties, is not disinterested, and demand is excused.
18

20 276. Finally, Defendant Thiel is a defendant in the Securities Class Action. For these reasons,
21 too, Defendant Thiel breached his fiduciary duties, faces a substantial likelihood of liability, is not
22 independent or disinterested, and thus demand upon him is futile and, therefore, excused.
23

24 277. Additionally, as noted, the Board itself has determined that Thiel is not independent. The
25 Board has acknowledged Thiel’s lack of independence, noting in the Company’s April 29, 2024, Proxy
26 Statement filed with the SEC that Thiel cannot be classified as an independent director.
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1 278. Thiel has received material personal benefits pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan
 2 between August 2021, when the Incentive Plan was amended by way of the false and misleading 2021
 3 Proxy Statement, and November 10, 2023, the date that the shareholders approved the subsequent
 4 Incentive Plan amendment. The specific awards of RSUs to Thiel directly linked to the Incentive Plan
 5 are disclosed in Marathon's Form 3s and 4s and/or its proxies filed with the SEC and include (at least)
 6 the following:

Individual	Date	RSUs Awarded	Price of Derivative Security (as noted in Form 4)	Sub-Total	TOTAL RSUs RECEIVED FOR FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL \$ RECEIVED
<i>Fred Thiel, defendant, CEO</i>	08/23/2021	19,949	\$35.26	\$703,402	FY 2021 (39,897 RSUs total)	worth \$1,374,253
	10/05/2021	19,948	\$33.63	\$670,851		
	04/25/2022	166,800	\$18.15	\$3,027,420		
	07/26/2022	41,650	\$10.11	\$421,082		
	11/01/2022	41,650	\$13.11	\$546,032		
	01/30/2023	41,650	\$8.75	\$364,438	FY 2023 (583,300 RSUs total)	worth \$5,148,447
	04/26/2023	41,650	\$9.46	\$394,009		
	05/01/2023	500,000	\$8.78	\$4,390,000		
				TOTALS:	873,297	\$10,517,234

19 279. On May 1, 2023, Defendant Thiel received awards for his service as a director for the
 20 2022 Fiscal Year in the form of 500,000 RSUs with a grant date fair value of \$4,390,000. For each fiscal
 21 year, Defendant Thiel respectively received: \$5,148,447 (2023), \$3,994,534 (2022), and \$1,374,253
 22 (2021), in *just* Company stock. Collectively, over the three years, that amounted to \$10,517,234 in stock-
 23 based compensation. Unquestionably, Defendant Thiel is beholden to the Company and certain
 24 Defendants on the Board who authorized his lofty salary and position during the Relevant Period,
 25 providing him with a primary source of livelihood. Defendant Thiel's salary, both collectively and just
 26 in terms of equity awards, far exceeded compensation and awards provided to executives at competing
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1 companies reflected in the charts above. The material benefits provided to Defendant Thiels and
2 unlocked through the misconduct alleged herein as well as those evidenced above, make it unlikely that
3 he would be able to consider a demand challenging the avenue by which such benefits were unlocked
4 with the requisite level of disinterestedness.

5 **Demand on Defendant Antoun is Excused**

6 280. Defendant Antoun has served as a Company director since May 2021. He also serves as
7 the chair of the Compensation Committee, as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance
8 Committee, and as a member of the Audit Committee. The Company provides Defendant Antoun with
9 handsome compensation, including \$1,255,000 in 2023, \$404,527 in 2022, and \$625,504 in 2021 for his
10 services. In addition, he solicited the 2021 and 2022 Proxy Statements which contained false and
11 misleading elements that contributed, *inter alia*, to shareholders reelecting him to the Board and
12 approving the availability of 7,500,000 more common shares in the Incentive Plan on false pretenses. As
13 a trusted Company director, he conducted little, if any, oversight of the Company's engagement in the
14 scheme to cause the Company to make false and misleading statements, consciously disregarded his
15 duties to monitor such controls over reporting and engagement in the scheme, and consciously
16 disregarded his duties to protect corporate assets. For these reasons, Defendant Antoun breached his
17 fiduciary duties, faces a substantial likelihood of liability, is not independent or disinterested, and thus
18 demand upon him is futile and, therefore, excused.

19 281. Antoun has received material personal benefits pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan
20 between August 2021, when the Incentive Plan was amended by way of the false and misleading 2021
21 Proxy Statement, and November 10, 2023, the date that the shareholders approved the subsequent
22 Incentive Plan amendment. The specific awards of RSUs to Antoun directly linked to the Incentive Plan
23 are disclosed in Marathon's Form 3s and 4s and/or its proxies filed with the SEC and include (at least)
24 the following:

Individual	Date	RSUs Awarded	Price of Derivative Security (as noted in Form 4)	Sub-Total	TOTAL RSUs RECEIVED FOR FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL \$ RECEIVED
<i>Georges Antoun, defendant, Director</i>	08/23/2021	4,069	\$35.26	FISCAL YEAR 2021	16,276 (total RSUs)	worth \$598,306
	10/05/2021	4,069	\$33.63			
	01/03/2022	4,069	\$32.89			
	04/18/2022	4,069	\$20.90			
	04/25/2022	12,632	\$18.15	FISCAL YEAR 2022	12,632 (total RSUs)	worth \$265,777
	01/16/2023	32,552	\$7.68	FISCAL YEAR 2023	32,552 (total RSUs)	worth \$249,999
				TOTALS:	61,460 RSUs	\$1,114,082

282. As a director for the 2021 Fiscal Year, alone, Defendant Antoun materially benefited from receiving RSUs pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan by receiving \$598,306 worth of stock awards, as evidenced by the 2022 Proxy Statement and Form 4s filed with the SEC. These, and additional material benefits provided to Antoun, reflected above, raise reason to doubt that he would be able to consider a demand challenging the avenue by which such benefits were unlocked with the requisite level of disinterestedness. This is especially in light of the fact that the awards obtained by him each year and collectively over 2021 through 2023 represented a significant amount of all compensation provided to him each year by the Company and is greater than what average directors in similar sized companies received, as well as director compensation provided to Marathon's competitors, which on average fell between \$0 and \$160,000 approximately in stock awards on an annual basis, with total compensation generally under \$300,000. While director awards need not be outrageously obtuse to be considered significant or relevant for demand futility purposes, particularly when the underlying awards are entwined with the underlying misconduct, as is the case here, Defendant Antoun's acceptance of more than \$1 million in RSUs plainly provides him with a material personal interest in the challenged transactions. For this reason, too, any demand on Antoun would be futile and is excused.

1 283. Antoun also served as a member of the Audit Committee during the Relevant Period. As
2 a member of the Audit Committee, Antoun was tasked via the Audit Committee Charter with
3 particularized duties that would have exposed him to the financial operations, assessments, and findings
4 of the Company's internal audit and financial personnel and the Company's outside auditor and registered
5 public accountant, Marcum LLP. Specifically, these particularized duties included: (i) Establishing
6 systems of reporting to the Audit Committee by management and the independent auditors regarding any
7 significant judgments made in management's preparation of the financial statements; (ii) Reviewing with
8 the independent auditors and financial accounting personnel, the adequacy and effectiveness of the
9 accounting and financial controls, and eliciting any recommendations for the improvement of such
10 internal control procedures or particular areas where new or more detailed controls or procedures are
11 desirable; (iii) Reviewing financial statements contained in reports to shareholders with management and
12 the independent auditors to determine that the independent auditors are satisfied with the disclosure and
13 content of the financial statements; and (iv) Reviewing with management any financial information,
14 earnings press releases and earnings guidance filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or
15 disseminated to the public, including any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the
16 independent auditors.

19 284. Further, Defendant Antoun's tenure on the Audit Committee coincided with the
20 Company's disclosure of material weaknesses in the Company's 2021 10-K and the Audit Committee's
21 additional responsibility over the remediation of those material weaknesses. Therefore, by at least March
22 2022 Antoun was aware of red flags indicating internal controls deficiencies and issues with accounting
23 at Marathon. Moreover, as of February 2021, and indeed, prior to that time period, Defendant Antoun
24 would have been aware of the accounting landscape regarding accounting for bitcoin, Marathon's main
25 asset, in order to execute or be considered qualified to execute his duties to oversee Marathon's financial
26 reporting. This includes having an awareness of the manner in which other companies overwhelmingly
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1 calculated impairment and expert guidance over the same, discussed above. Undoubtedly, Defendant
2 Antoun would have reviewed the financial reports outlined above, discussing internal controls and the
3 manner in which bitcoin impairment and revenues for MaraPool were reported. Concerningly, as
4 disclosed in Marathon’s proxy statements issued during the Relevant Period, Defendant Antoun, as a
5 member of the Audit Committee took certain actions to review and discuss Marathon’s financial
6 statements and discuss with management and Marathon’s accountant with respect to the fiscal year
7 2020—but no such similar reports were included about 2021 or 2022. Nonetheless, as disclosed in the
8 2022 Proxy Statement, the Audit Committee reportedly engaged with management and its independent
9 registered public accounting firm for Marathon’s consolidated financial statements included in its annual
10 reports.

12 285. Additionally, Antoun would thus regularly interact with Marcum LLP, including when
13 Marcum discussed guidance on impairment on October 20, 2022. *See, e.g.*, 2021 10-K (“The critical audit
14 matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements
15 that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to
16 accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially
17 challenging, subjective, or complex judgments.”).

19 286. Given that the Company’s financial and audit personnel were deeply involved in
20 establishing how Marathon would account for impairment of the Company’s digital holdings and its
21 accounting status with respect to Marapool, and as Marcum LLP itself publicly disclosed its
22 understanding of the proper procedures, Defendant Antoun – through his regular and comprehensive
23 interactions with these parties, would have been exposed to the Company’s accounting apparatus and the
24 accounting requirements prevailing in the industry. Thus, it logically follows that Defendant Antoun was
25 aware, at the very least, that there were issues with Marathon’s accounting protocols with respect to
26 digital currency revenue recognition and by extension, that the public statements being disseminated by
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1 the Individual Defendants regarding these issues were inherently false and misleading. Thus, the Audit
 2 Committee Defendants, including Defendant Antoun, breached their fiduciary duties, are not
 3 disinterested, and demand is excused.

4 **Demand on Defendant Leupp is Excused**

5 287. Defendant Leupp has served as a Company director since May 2021. He also serves as
 6 the chair of the Audit Committee, as a member of the Compensation Committee, and as a member of the
 7 Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Company provides Defendant Leupp with
 8 handsome compensation, including \$1,255,000 in 2023, \$404,527 in 2022, and \$625,504 in 2021 for his
 9 services. In addition, he solicited the 2021 and 2022 Proxy Statements which contained false and
 10 misleading elements that contributed, *inter alia*, to shareholders reelecting him to the Board and
 11 approving the availability of 7,500,000 more common shares in the Incentive Plan on false pretenses. As
 12 a trusted Company officer and director, he conducted little, if any, oversight of the Individual Defendants'
 13 scheme to cause the Company to make false and misleading statements, consciously disregarded his
 14 duties to monitor such controls over reporting and engagement in the scheme, and consciously
 15 disregarded his duties to protect corporate assets. This is even more alarming considering his extensive
 16 background in accounting. For these reasons, Defendant Leupp breached his fiduciary duties, faces a
 17 substantial likelihood of liability, is not independent or disinterested, and thus demand upon him is futile
 18 and, therefore, excused.

21 288. Leupp has received material personal benefits pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan
 22 between August 2021, when the Incentive Plan was amended by way of the false and misleading 2021
 23 Proxy Statement, and November 10, 2023, the date that the shareholders approved the subsequent
 24 Incentive Plan amendment. The specific awards of RSUs to Leupp directly linked to the Incentive Plan
 25 are disclosed in Marathon's Form 3s and 4s and/or its proxies filed with the SEC and include (at least)
 26 the following:
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1	Individual	Date	RSUs Awarded	Price of Derivative Security (as noted in Form 4)	Sub-Total	TOTAL RSUs RECEIVED FOR FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL \$ RECEIVED
2	<i>Jay Leupp</i> defendant, Director	08/23/2021	4,069	\$35.26	FISCAL YEAR 2021	16,276 (total RSUs)	worth \$598,306
3		10/05/2021	4,069	\$33.63			
4		01/03/2022	4,069	\$32.89			
5		04/18/2022	4,069	\$20.90			
6		04/25/2022	12,632	\$18.15	FISCAL YEAR 2022	12,632 (total RSUs)	worth \$265,777
7					TOTALS:	28,908 RSUs	\$864,083
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289. As a director for the 2021 Fiscal Year, alone, Defendant Leupp materially benefited from receiving RSUs pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan worth \$598,306, as evidenced by the 2022 Proxy Statement and Form 4s filed with the SEC. These, and additional material benefits provided to Leupp, reflected above, raise reason to doubt that he would be able to consider a demand challenging the avenue by which such benefits were unlocked with the requisite level of disinterestedness. This is especially in light of the fact that the awards obtained by him each year and collectively over 2021 through 2023 represented a significant portion of all compensation provided to him each year by the Company and is greater than what average directors in similar sized companies received, as well as director compensation provided to Marathon's competitors, which on average fell between \$0 and \$160,000 approximately in stock awards on an annual basis, with total compensation generally under \$300,000. Defendant Leupp's acceptance of \$864,083 in RSUs provides him with a material personal interest in the challenged transactions. For this reason, too, any demand on Leupp would be futile and is excused.

290. Leupp, who was considered a "financial expert" also served as Chair of the Audit Committee during the Relevant Period. As a member of the Audit Committee, Leupp was tasked – via the Audit Committee charter – with particularized duties that would have exposed him to the financial operations, assessments, and findings of the Company's internal audit and financial personnel and the Company's outside auditor and registered public accountant, Marcum LLP. Specifically, these

1 particularized duties included: (i) Establishing systems of reporting to the Audit Committee by
2 management and the independent auditors regarding any significant judgments made in management's
3 preparation of the financial statements; (ii) Reviewing with the independent auditors and financial
4 accounting personnel, the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls, and
5 eliciting any recommendations for the improvement of such internal control procedures or particular
6 areas where new or more detailed controls or procedures are desirable; (iii) Reviewing financial
7 statements contained in reports to shareholders with management and the independent auditors to
8 determine that the independent auditors are satisfied with the disclosure and content of the financial
9 statements; and (iv) Reviewing with management any financial information, earnings press releases and
10 earnings guidance filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or disseminated to the public,
11 including any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the independent auditors.
12

13 291. Leupp's tenure on the Audit Committee coincided with the Company's disclosure of
14 material weaknesses in the Company's 2021 10-K and the Audit Committee's additional responsibility
15 over the remediation of those material weaknesses. Therefore, by at least March 2022 Leupp was aware
16 of red flags indicating internal controls deficiencies and issues with accounting at Marathon. Moreover,
17 as of February 2021, and indeed, prior to that time period, Defendant Leupp would have been aware of
18 the accounting landscape regarding accounting for bitcoin, Marathon's main asset, in order to execute or
19 be considered qualified to execute his duties to oversee Marathon's financial reporting. This includes
20 having an awareness of the manner in which other companies overwhelmingly calculated impairment
21 and expert guidance over the same, discussed above. Undoubtedly, Defendant Leupp would have
22 reviewed the financial reports outlined above, discussing internal controls and the manner in which
23 bitcoin impairment and revenues for MaraPool were reported. Concerningly, as disclosed in Marathon's
24 proxy statements issued during the Relevant Period, Defendant Leupp, as a member of the Audit
25 Committee took certain actions to review and discuss Marathon's financial statements and discuss with
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1 management and Marathon’s accountant with respect to the fiscal year 2020—but no such similar reports
 2 were included about 2021 or 2022. Nonetheless, as disclosed in the 2022 Proxy Statement, the Audit
 3 Committee reportedly engaged with management and its independent registered public accounting firm
 4 for Marathon’s consolidated financial statements included in its annual reports.

5 292. Additionally, Leupp would thus regularly interact with Marcum LLP, including when
 6 Marcum discussed guidance on impairment on October 20, 2022. *See, e.g.*, 2021 10-K (“The critical audit
 7 matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements
 8 that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to
 9 accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially
 10 challenging, subjective, or complex judgments.”).

12 293. Given that the Company’s financial and audit personnel were deeply involved in
 13 establishing how Marathon would account for impairment of the Company’s digital holdings and its
 14 accounting status with respect to MaraPool, and as Marcum LLP itself publicly disclosed its
 15 understanding of the proper procedures, Defendant Leupp – through his regular and comprehensive
 16 interactions with these parties, would have been exposed to the Company’s accounting apparatus and the
 17 accounting requirements prevailing in the industry. Thus, it logically follows that Defendant Leupp was
 18 aware, at the very least, that there were issues with Marathon’s accounting protocols with respect to
 19 digital currency revenue recognition and by extension, that the public statements being disseminated by
 20 the Individual Defendants regarding these issues were inherently false and misleading. Thus, the Audit
 21 Committee Defendants, including Defendant Leupp, breached their fiduciary duties, are not disinterested,
 22 and demand is excused.

25 **Demand on Mellinger is Excused**

26 294. Defendant Mellinger has served as a Company director since March 2022. He also serves
 27 as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Company provides
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1 Defendant Mellinger with handsome compensation, including \$1,185,000 in 2023 and \$285,663 in 2022,
 2 for his services. In addition, he solicited the 2022 Proxy Statement which contained false and misleading
 3 elements that contributed, *inter alia*, to shareholders reelecting Antoun and Leupp to the Board, among
 4 other things. As a trusted Company director, he conducted little, if any, oversight of the Individual
 5 Defendants' scheme to cause the Company to make false and misleading statements, consciously
 6 disregarded his duties to monitor such controls over reporting and engagement in the scheme, and
 7 consciously disregarded his duties to protect corporate assets.

9 295. Mellinger has received material personal benefits pursuant to the amended Incentive Plan
 10 between August 2021, when the Incentive Plan was amended by way of the false and misleading 2021
 11 Proxy Statement, and November 10, 2023, the date that the shareholders approved the subsequent
 12 Incentive Plan amendment. The specific awards of RSUs to Mellinger directly linked to the Incentive
 13 Plan are disclosed in Marathon's Form 3s and 4s and/or its proxies filed with the SEC and include (at
 14 least) the following:

Individual	Date	RSUs Awarded	Price of Derivative Security (as noted in Form 4)	Sub-Total	TOTAL RSUs RECEIVED FOR FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL \$ RECEIVED
<i>Doug Mellinger</i> defendant, Director	04/25/2022	11,676	\$20.90	FISCAL YEAR 2022	11,676 (total RSUS)	worth \$245,663
	01/16/2023	32,552	\$7.68	FISCAL YEAR 2023	32,552 (total RSUs)	worth \$249,999
				TOTALS:	44,228 RSUs	\$495,662

23 296. These material benefits provided to Mellinger raise reason to doubt that he would be able
 24 to consider a demand challenging the avenue by which such benefits were unlocked with the requisite
 25 level of disinterestedness. This is especially in light of the fact that the awards obtained by him each year
 26 and collectively over 2022 through 2023 is greater than what average directors in similar sized companies
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1 received, as well as director compensation provided to Marathon’s competitors, which on average fell
2 between \$0 and \$160,000 approximately in stock awards on an annual basis, with total compensation
3 generally under \$300,000. Defendant Mellinger’s acceptance of \$495,662 in RSUs provides him with a
4 material personal interest in the challenged transactions.

5 297. Defendant Mellinger, like all members of the Board, regularly communicated with and
6 received reports from, members of the Audit Committee, at the very least during regular and specially-
7 scheduled Board meetings. As has already been described above, the Audit Committee is tasked – via
8 its charter – with providing the Board with information and guidance on the Company’s accounting and
9 internal controls. As such, Defendant Mellinger would have been provided with ongoing information
10 regarding the status of the Company’s financials. Further, Defendant Mellinger’s status as a Board
11 member would have likely put him in contact with Company management and the Company’s outside
12 accountants and auditors – again, at least through Board meeting interactions. Thus, Defendant Mellinger
13 would also be exposed to the personnel who on a day-to-day basis reviewed and interacted with
14 Marathon’s revenue recognition protocols and the broader revenue recognition requirements relevant to
15 the industry. Given these comprehensive ties to and interactions with Marathon’s accounting and
16 auditing apparatus, Defendant Mellinger knew, or consciously disregarded, at the very least, that there
17 were significant inconsistencies in how Marathon was accounting for its digital assets and how it was
18 then distributing that information to the public. As of March 1, 2022, it was publicly disclosed that
19 Marathon was struggling with its internal audit and with internal controls related to revenues. By March
20 16, 2022, more color was provided regarding the internal control issues impacting the Company—which
21 fell within the purview of Mellinger’s area of risk oversight. Thus, Mellinger should have at the very
22 least investigated Marathon’s financial reports and accounting practices, sooner, and discuss the same
23 with management and the Audit Committee, to avoid the inevitable Reinstatement that would occur if
24 the Individual Defendants failed to meaningfully act in the face of red flags. Thus, by allowing false and
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1 misleading information to be disseminated, and internal controls to remain open-ended for so long,
2 Defendant Mellinger breached his fiduciary duties, is not disinterested, and demand is excused.

3 298. In violation of the Code of Ethics, the Director-Defendants conducted little, if any,
4 oversight of the Company's internal controls over public reporting and of the Company's engagement in
5 the Individual Defendants' scheme to issue materially false and misleading statements to the public, and
6 facilitate and disguise the Individual Defendants' violations of law, including breaches of fiduciary duty,
7 unjust enrichment, waste of corporate assets, and violations of the Exchange Act. Moreover, in violation
8 of the Code of Ethics, the Director-Defendants failed to maintain the accuracy of Company records and
9 reports, comply with laws and regulations, or conduct business in an honest and ethical manner. Thus,
10 the Director-Defendants face a substantial likelihood of liability and demand is futile as to them.

11 299. Marathon has been and will continue to be exposed to significant losses due to the
12 wrongdoing complained of herein, yet the Director-Defendants have not filed any lawsuits against
13 themselves or others who were responsible for that wrongful conduct to attempt to recover for Marathon
14 any part of the damages Marathon suffered and will continue to suffer thereby. Thus, any demand upon
15 the Director-Defendants would be futile.

16 300. The Individual Defendants' conduct described herein and summarized above could not
17 have been the product of legitimate business judgment as it was based on bad faith and intentional,
18 reckless, or disloyal misconduct. Thus, none of the Director-Defendants can claim exculpation from their
19 violations of duty pursuant to the Company's charter (to the extent such a provision exists). As a majority
20 of the Director-Defendants face a substantial likelihood of liability, they are self-interested in the
21 transactions challenged herein and cannot be presumed to be capable of exercising independent and
22 disinterested judgment about whether to pursue this action on behalf of the shareholders of the Company.
23 Accordingly, demand is excused as being futile.

1 301. The acts complained of herein constitute violations of fiduciary duties owed by
 2 Marathon's officers and directors, and these acts are incapable of ratification.

3 302. The Director-Defendants may also be protected against personal liability for their acts of
 4 mismanagement and breaches of fiduciary duty alleged herein by directors' and officers' liability
 5 insurance if they caused the Company to purchase it for their protection with corporate funds, i.e., monies
 6 belonging to the stockholders of Marathon. If there is a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy
 7 covering the Director-Defendants, it may contain provisions that eliminate coverage for any action
 8 brought directly by the Company against the Director-Defendants, known as, *inter alia*, the "insured-
 9 versus-insured exclusion." As a result, if the Director-Defendants were to sue themselves or certain of
 10 the officers of Marathon, there would be no directors' and officers' insurance protection. Accordingly,
 11 the Director-Defendants cannot be expected to bring such a suit. On the other hand, if the suit is brought
 12 derivatively, as this action is brought, such insurance coverage, if such an insurance policy exists, will
 13 provide a basis for the Company to effectuate a recovery. Thus, demand on the Director-Defendants is
 14 futile and, therefore, excused.
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16 303. If there is no directors' and officers' liability insurance, then the Director-Defendants will
 17 not cause Marathon to sue the Individual Defendants named herein, since, if they did, they would face a
 18 large uninsured individual liability. Accordingly, demand is futile in that event, as well.

19 304. Thus, for all of the reasons set forth above, all of the Director-Defendants, and, if not all
 20 of them, at least four of the Director-Defendants, cannot consider a demand with disinterestedness and
 21 independence. Consequently, a demand upon the Board is excused as futile.

22 **FIRST CLAIM**

23 **Against Individual Defendants for Violations of
 24 Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act**

25 305. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege each and every allegation set forth above,
 26 as though fully set forth herein.

1 306. Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78n(a)(1), provides that “[i]t shall be
2 unlawful for any person, by use of the mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce
3 or of any facility of a national securities exchange or otherwise, in contravention of such rules and
4 regulations as the [SEC] may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the
5 protection of investors, to solicit or to permit the use of his name to solicit any proxy or consent or
6 authorization in respect of any security (other than an exempted security) registered pursuant to section
7 12 of this title [15 U.S.C. § 78l].”

9 307. Rule 14a-9, promulgated pursuant to § 14(a) of the Exchange Act, provides that no proxy
10 statement shall contain “any statement which, at the time and in the light of the circumstances under
11 which it is made, is false or misleading with respect to any material fact, or which omits to state any
12 material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein not false or misleading.” 17 C.F.R.
13 §240.14a-9.

15 308. Under the direction and watch of the Director-Defendants, the 2021 Proxy Statement and
16 2022 Proxy Statement (the “Proxy Statements”) failed to disclose, *inter alia*, that: (1) the Company
17 materially misstated its revenue, cost of revenue, and other financial information in its 2021 and 2022
18 SEC filings; (2) the Company continuously downplayed its serious problems with internal controls; (3)
19 because of this, Marathon would face scrutiny by the SEC, need to restate several financial statements
20 and was reasonably likely to suffer significant damage, including reputational harm, and (4) Defendants
21 were improperly interested in increasing their future compensation by seeking shareholder approval of
22 the Incentive Plan. As a result of the foregoing, the Company’s public statements were materially false
23 and misleading at all relevant times.

25 309. Moreover, the Proxy Statements were false and misleading when both discussed the
26 Company’s adherence to specific governance policies and procedures, including the Code of Ethics, due
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1 to the Individual Defendants' failures to abide by them and their engagement in the scheme to issue false
2 and misleading statements and omissions of material fact.

3 310. In the exercise of reasonable care, the Individual Defendants should have known that by
4 misrepresenting or failing to disclose the foregoing material facts, the statements contained in the Proxy
5 Statements were materially false and misleading. The misrepresentations and omissions were material
6 to Plaintiffs in voting on the matters set forth for shareholder determination in the Proxy Statements,
7 including but not limited to, election of directors, ratification of an independent auditor, and changes to
8 the named executives' compensation Incentive plan.

9 311. The false and misleading elements of the Proxy Statements led to the increase by
10 7,500,000 of shares available for issuance under the Company's Incentive Plan, the increase of authorized
11 shares of Company common stock from 200 to 300 million, and to the re-election of Defendants Thiel,
12 DeNuccio, Ouissal, James, Antoun, and Leupp to the Board, which allowed them to continue breaching
13 their fiduciary duties to Marathon.

14 312. The Company was damaged as a result of the Individual Defendants' material
15 misrepresentations and omissions in the Proxy Statements.

16 313. Plaintiffs on behalf of Marathon have no adequate remedy at law.

17 **SECOND CLAIM**

18 **Against the Individual Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duties**

19 314. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege each and every allegation set forth above,
20 as though fully set forth herein.

21 315. Each Individual Defendant owed to the Company the duty to exercise candor, good faith,
22 and loyalty in the management and administration of Marathon's business and affairs.

23 316. Each of the Individual Defendants violated and breached his or her fiduciary duties of
24 candor, good faith, loyalty, reasonable inquiry, oversight, and supervision.

1 317. The Individual Defendants' conduct set forth herein was due to their intentional or
2 knowing breach of the fiduciary duties they owed to the Company, as alleged herein. The Individual
3 Defendants intentionally breached or consciously disregarded their fiduciary duties to protect the rights
4 and interests of Marathon.

5 318. In breach of their fiduciary duties owed to Marathon, the Individual Defendants willfully
6 made and/or were consciously ignorant of causing the Company to make false and misleading statements
7 and omissions of material fact that failed to disclose, *inter alia*, that: (1) the Company materially
8 misstated its revenue, cost of revenue, and other financial information in its 2021 and 2022 SEC filings;
9 (2) the Company continuously downplayed its serious problems with internal controls; (3) because of
10 this, Marathon would face scrutiny by the SEC, need to restate several financial statements and was
11 reasonably likely to suffer significant damage, including reputational harm and (4) Defendants were
12 improperly interested in increasing their future compensation by seeking shareholder approval of the
13 Incentive Plan. As a result of the foregoing, the Company's public statements were materially false and
14 misleading at all relevant times.

15 319. The Individual Defendants also failed to correct and/or caused the Company to fail to
16 correct the false and misleading statements and/or omissions of material fact, rendering them personally
17 liable to the Company for breaching their fiduciary duties.

18 320. In breach of their fiduciary duties, at least one of the Individual Defendants engaged in
19 lucrative insider sales while the price of the Company's common stock was artificially inflated due to the
20 false and misleading statements of material fact discussed herein.

21 321. Also, in breach of their fiduciary duties, the Individual Defendants failed to maintain
22 effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls.

23 322. The Individual Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge that the Company issued
24 materially false and misleading statements, and they failed to correct the Company's public statements

1 and representations. The Individual Defendants had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and
2 omissions of material facts set forth herein, or acted with conscious disregard for the truth, in that they
3 failed to ascertain and to disclose such facts, even though such facts were available to them. Such material
4 misrepresentations and omissions were committed knowingly and effectuated the artificial inflation of
5 the price of Marathon's securities and disguised insider sales.

6 323. The Individual Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge that they had caused the
7 Company to improperly engage in the fraudulent schemes set forth herein and to fail to maintain internal
8 controls. The Individual Defendants had actual knowledge that the Company was engaging in the
9 fraudulent schemes set forth herein, and that internal controls were not adequately maintained, or acted
10 with conscious disregard for the truth, in that they caused the Company to improperly engage in the
11 fraudulent schemes and to fail to maintain adequate internal controls, even though such facts were
12 available to them. Such improper conduct was committed knowingly or with conscious disregard and
13 for the purpose and effect of artificially inflating the price of Marathon's securities, disguising insider
14 sales, and/or reaping undue material benefits in the form of stock. The Individual Defendants, in good
15 faith, should have taken appropriate action to correct the schemes alleged herein and to prevent them
16 from continuing to occur.

17 324. These actions were not a good-faith exercise of prudent business judgment to protect and
18 promote the Company's corporate interests.

19 325. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' breaches of their fiduciary
20 obligations, Marathon has sustained and continues to sustain significant damages. As a result of the
21 misconduct alleged herein, the Individual Defendants are liable to the Company.

22 326. Plaintiffs on behalf of Marathon have no adequate remedy at law.

THIRD CLAIM

Against Individual Defendants for Unjust Enrichment

327. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.

328. By their wrongful acts, violations of law, and false and misleading statements and omissions of material fact that they made and/or caused to be made, the Individual Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Marathon.

329. The Individual Defendants and others at the Company either benefitted financially from the improper conduct and their making lucrative insider sales or received unjustly lucrative bonuses tied to the false and misleading statements, or received bonuses, stock options, or similar compensation from Marathon that was tied to the performance or artificially inflated valuation of Marathon by way of the Incentive Plan, or received compensation that was unjust in light of the Individual Defendants' bad faith conduct.

330. Plaintiffs, as shareholders and representatives of Marathon, seek restitution from the Individual Defendants and seek an order from this Court disgorging all profits, including from insider transactions, benefits, and other compensation, including any performance-based or valuation-based compensation, obtained by the Individual Defendants due to their wrongful conduct and breach of their fiduciary and contractual duties.

331. Plaintiffs on behalf of Marathon have no adequate remedy at law.

FOURTH CLAIM

Against Individual Defendants for Waste of Corporate Assets

332. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.

333. As a further result of the foregoing, the Company will incur many millions of dollars of legal liability and/or costs to defend unlawful actions, to engage in internal investigations, and to lose financing from investors and business from future customers who no longer trust the Company.

334. Furthermore, the Individual Defendants caused themselves to receive excessive compensation from the Company given their misconduct, thereby wasting the Company's assets.

335. As a result of the foregoing, and by failing to properly consider the interests of the Company and its public shareholders, Defendants have caused Marathon to waste valuable corporate assets and to incur many millions of dollars of legal liability and/or costs to defend unlawful actions.

336. As a result of the waste of corporate assets, the Individual Defendants are each liable to the Company.

337. Plaintiffs on behalf of Marathon have no adequate remedy at law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

FOR THESE REASONS, Plaintiffs demand judgment in the Company's favor against all Individual Defendants as follows:

(a) Declaring that Plaintiffs may maintain this action on behalf of Marathon, and that Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Company;

(b) Declaring that the Individual Defendants have breached and/or aided and abetted the breach of their fiduciary duties to Marathon;

(c) Determining and awarding to Marathon the damages sustained by it as a result of the violations set forth above from each of the Individual Defendants, jointly and severally, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest thereon;

(d) Directing Marathon and the Individual Defendants to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws and to protect Marathon and its shareholders from a repeat of the damaging events described herein, including,

but not limited to, putting forward for shareholder vote the following resolutions for amendments to the Company's Bylaws or Articles of Incorporation and the following actions as may be necessary to ensure proper corporate governance policies:

1. a proposal to strengthen the Board's supervision of operations and develop and implement procedures for greater shareholder input into the policies and guidelines of the board;
 2. a provision to permit the shareholders of Marathon to nominate at least four candidates for election to the Board;
 3. a provision to eliminate the staggered, class-based director election and director term-length system; and
 4. a proposal to ensure the establishment of effective oversight of compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

- (e) Awarding Marathon restitution from Individual Defendants, and each of them;
- (f) Awarding Plaintiffs the costs and disbursements of this action, including reasonable attorneys' and experts' fees, costs, and expenses; and

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Rule 5(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that I am an employee of Leverty & Associates Law, Chtd., and that service of the foregoing Second Verified Consolidated Amended Shareholder Derivative Complaint was made via the Court's electronic filing system to all listed counsel of record.

Dated: March 21, 2025

An Employee of Leverty & Associates Law, Chtd.

1 Index of Exhibits

2

Exh. No.	Description	# of Pages*
1	Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) Chart	2
2	Impact of Accounting Errors Chart	2

3 *Does not include the Exhibit Divider Page

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